FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CEMA TECHNICAL SUPPLY SESSION OPENS 17 NOV

AU171338 Sofia BTA in English 1314 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, Nov 17 (BTA) -- The sixteenth session of the CMEA committee on cooperation in the field of material-technical supply opened here today. It is attended by delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

The participants in the session were addressed by Mr Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee.

Prominence will be given by the committee's session to the working out of a cooperation programme among the CMEA states for savings and efficient utilization of the material resources up to the year 2000.

Session Ends 18 Nov

AU182107 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, November 18 (BTA) -- The questions of cost-conscious use and savings of the material resources are in the focus of attention of the CEMA countries. This is corroborated by the fact that at the 16th session of the CMEA Committee for Cooperation in the Sphere of Material and Technical Supplies, which ended here today, a programme on these problems was discussed up to the year 2000.

The CMEA Committee outlined measures for the realization of the "Basic Guidelines For the Expansion and Improvement of Cooperation Between The CMEA Member-Countries For Cost-Conscious and Effective Use of the Fuel, Energy and Raw Material Sources, Including Scrap Materials" which were approved by the CMEA Council.

Underlined was the importance of developing joint production of energy and resource-saving equipment, as well as of devising effective machines and technological processes for a fuller use of the scrap material.

BRIEFS

CEMA EXPERTS CONFERENCE -- A 3-day international colloquim of CEMA experts in the field of scientific-technological information and documentation started in Oberhof [GDR] on Tuesday. Scientists from Bulgaria, the CSSR, GDR, Poland, USSR and Hungary discussed possibilities of improving and further developing information systems by increased cooperation in four working groups. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Nov 83 p 2 AU]

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON TURKISH CYPRIOT DECISION

AU172010 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Agencies report that the legislative assembly of the Turkish community in Cyprus has declared the northern part of the island independent, naming it the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. The UN Security Council has met at the request of the Republic of Cyprus to examine the situation created in Cyprus. In connection with the events in Cyprus, which have aroused the concern of international public opinion, the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has declared the following to an ATA correspondent:

The government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has always held a principled and consistent position on the question of Cyprus. As is known, it has supported the just struggle of the Cypriot people, both Greeks and Turks, for national freedom and independence. Cyprus is an independent and sovereign country and a member of the United Nations. The unilateral act of proclaiming a Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus infringes on the territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus; it is arbitrary and does not help to resolve the Cyprus problem.

The Albanian Government has always held and continues to hold the opinion that a correct and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem can only be achieved through talks between the two communities, without any outside interference. Such a solution would create conditions in which the Greek and Turkish Cypriots would have equal rights, live in harmony, and secure peace on the island.

GOVERNMENT TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MALTA

AU162042 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] A government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania left today for the Republic of Malta. The delegation is led by Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade.

1984 Trade Protocol Signed

AU191947 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] A trade protocol for 1984 was signed in Malta on 18 November between the Governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Malta. The protocol was signed on the Albanian side by Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade; and on the Maltese side by Lino Spiteri, minister of economic planning and trade.

BRIEFS

LEADERS AT PLANT ANNIVERSARY -- Workers and specialists of the Enver Plant of the Enver Hoxha tractor combine in Tirana celebrated the 35th anniversary of the creation of their plant. Taking part in the meeting on this occasion were Hajredin Celiku, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of industry and mines; Llambi Gegprifti, candidate Politburo member and director of the Enver Hoxha tractor combine; Mine Guri, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Harrilla Papajorgji, chairman of the State Planning Commission; AWP Central Committee members Pilo Peristeri and Shefqet Peci; Sotir Kocollari, president of the General Council of the Albanian Trade Unions; and directing cadres of departments, and district, party, and state organs. Shafer Spahiu, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, presented 54 distinguished workers, specialists, and cadres with orders and medals of the Presidium of the People's Assembly. [Summary] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 8 Nov 83 AU]

BUNDESTAG EXPECTED TO IGNORE WISHES OF PEOPLE

AU210855 Sofia BTA in English 0834 GMT 21 Nov 83

[By BTA news analyst S. Krustev]

[Text] Sofia, November 21 -- The West German parliamentarists are to make a decision on the major issue of our time, which will have to exceed in scope and importance the narrow limits of the solidarity to a bloc. The Bundestag will have to chose between the rejection or support of the Washington-imposed course towards a new escalation of nuclear missile arming in Europe.

Although somewhat perplexed, the parliamentary majority can be expected not to dare pay heed to the voice of the common sense, to the demands of another, much larger majority that is beyond the walls of the parliament. The latter is unwilling to be sacrificed to a doctrine of a local nuclear conflict, which, if one imagines the unimaginable that it is possible on a global scale, for the Federal Republic of German will be total and terminal.

The responsibility the Christian Democrats and the Liberals are on their way to undertake cannot be compared to anything. Any beguiling now with arguments of the "testing the future of NATO" type to justify the support to the deployment of the American missiles in the Federal Republic of Germany equal an intent to destroy one's own people. Such arguments failed to convince three-quarters of the West Germans and they declared themselves against the deployment.

If the deputies at the Bundestag want to be the real mouthpiece of the views of the majority of the people, they should vote in compliance with the unambiguious conviction of the majority of West Germans on this fateful issue. Any government majority decision to the contrary will convert the territory of the Federal Republic not only into a missile launching grounds for a preemtive nuclear strike against other peoples, but into a target of devastating nuclear retaliation. Only the Washington rulers will have the right to push the button of the Pershing-2 and might survive. But of the beautiful and urbanized West Germany and of her industrious people only a memory will linger behind, if there will be anybody to remember.

LEADER APPERANCES FOR 13-19 NOVEMBER REPORTED

AU192150 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its newscasts between 13 and 19 November, notes the following apperances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcast noted in parentheses):

Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a ceremony in Pleven on swearing in new army officers.(1830 GMT 13 November)

Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, chaired a trade union meeting in Sofia on production quality matters, (1830 GMT 13 November) Petur Dyulgerov is also reported to have attended a meeting in Tolbukhin organized by the okrug Komsomol, trade union, and frontrunners.(1830 GMT 15 November)

Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary, chaired a meeting in Sofia on establishing the agricultural organization of several okrugs.(1830 GMT 14 November)

Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, received in Sofia the chairman of the USSR philatelists society. (2030 GMT 14 November) Yordanov is also reported to have attended a Sofia session of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state's foundation. (1830 GMT 17 November)

Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in Sofia the newly appointed Ethiopian and Finnish ambassadors to Bulgaria. (2030 GMT 14 November)

Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, chaired a meeting in Sofia of the Fatherland Front Coordination Committee, (1830 GMT 16 November) Kubadinski is also reported to have attended a celebration in Shumen marking the 25th anniversary of Madara Combine and conveyed greetings. (1600 GMT 19 November)

Ognyan Doynov, Politubro member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a Sofia celebration devoted to the 100th anniversary of Bulgaria's first transportation association. (1830 GMT 17 November)

Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, received in Sofia Mihaly Kornidez, chairman of Hungarian Television. (1830 GMT 17 November) Mikhaylov is also reported to have attended a meeting in Lovech dealing with party theoretical questions. (1830 GMT 18 November)

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, awarded in Sofia those servicemen who excelled in their combat and political training. (1000 GMT 18 November)

Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of metallurgy and natural resources, attended a celebration in Stara Zagora devoted to the anniversary of a local party organization. (1830 GMT 18 November)

Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control, attended a seminar in Gabrovo on work for improving production quality. (1830 GMT 18 November)

FILIPOV RECEIVES MARTYNOV, CEMA DELEGATES

AU182109 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Nikolay Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply. The meeting was attended by Naydan Naydenov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee and Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary. Comrade Grisha Filipov also received the leaders of the delegations to the 16th session of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in the Sphere of Material-Technical Supplies.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV TO VISIT CSSR

AU182106 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Sofa, Nov 18 (BTA) -- The minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mr Petur Mladenov, will pay an official and friendly visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic of the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, Mr Bohuslav Chnoupek.

REACTION TO FRG BUNDESTAG DEBATE REPORTED

Kohl 'Lies' in Bundestag

LD211303 PRAGUE CTK in English 1214 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl only repeated old pretexts for the siting of new American nuclear missiles in West Europe, when he addressed the Bundestag today.

Defending the U.S. militarist policy, he spoke at length about the FRG being allegedly "threatened".

Helmut Kohl resorted to outright lies, asserting that NATO has not deployed new weapons for four years to make possible agreement on their limitation. The truth is that the United States needed the four years to develop and manufacture new weapons, and this is also why it boycotted the Geneva talks.

The Bundestag was also addressed by Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the Parliamentary Social Democratic Party, who rejected the siting of new American missiles in the FRG and accused the U.S. administration of showing little willingness to compromise at the Geneva talks.

Vogel also voiced SPD adherence to NATO and the Bundeswehr, but said that partners in the alliance must heed the will of the majority of people.

Strougal Warning Said 'Unusual'

LD220042 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Antonin Kostka commentary]

[Text] Already twice in this century a war which grew into a worldwide conflict has originated on German soil. On both occasions it was preceded by stormy discussions in the parliament and by the green light for arms buildup given by manipulated deputies. At the moment, it seems that the situation is repeating itself, with the difference that the present stormy debates in the Bonn parliament concern weapons which, if their deployment is approved, will bring about a risk that the future will see the general destruction of civilization. Therefore, the decision whether to allow or reject the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles on FRG territory is not, and cannot be, an internal affair of that state; it concerns the vital interests and the very existence of all nations. For this reason, the leading representatives of many states communicated in advance their views to leading Bonn politicians. They emphatically drew their attention to the vast responsibility they carry.

One of the most urgent appeals was voiced in an address delivered by our Premier Lubomir Strougal at the congress of a physical culture organization. The appeal is rather unusual in diplomatic terms owing to its directness and openness, but it is even more suggestive and alarming, even more in line with the exceptional situation in which it is being presented and even more clearly expressed in the name of all our people.

Yes, we are neighbors who have decided not only to observe the realities of the postwar arrangement, but also to live in friendly and good relations and to sincerely cooperate.

These words of Comrade Strougal's could be used by everyone in our country. Likewise, we all would express our concern at the fact that the West German chancellor is about to allow a foreign country, the United States, to use West German territory to endanger the security of Czechoslovakia and its allies. Is it not in order to warn a neighbor that this would bring about countermeasures no one desires and which could be unnecessary, that good-neighborly relations and cooperation would be no longer possible and that life on both sides of the frontier would become more dangerous and difficult? Why not reassess everything carefully? Why not listen to reason and good experiences, rather than give in to enmity and prejudice, to threats and hatred?

Today's U.S. press describes in detail the shock caused among at least 50 million viewers by last night's TV film "The Day After," the day after that terrible moment toward which all the insane preparations for an armed confrontation aim. It was said that for the first time ever the Americans were able to imagine what a war is about. But neither the Germans nor we used this sort of thing, we know already: The horrors, destruction and suffering of the last war are still remembered.

Why, then, because of the interests of the United States -- where they need TV films to learn about war -- should Europe expose itself to the danger of a destruction 1 million times greater and more terrible than the war unleashed by Hitler? No one cannot say it better than Comrade Strougal did. Chancellor Kohl, Minister Genscher, and you all, who have repeatedly assured us of your good intentions and your will to live in exemplary neighborly reltions with us, come to your senses. Consider your stand once more. Think about the whole extent of the consequences of the adventurous path on which you throw your own nation and the whole of Europe. Think about the adventure you are senselessly getting involved in when considering a step that could turn the FRG into a nuclear hostage of Washington and Europe into a nuclear shooting range of someone's else's war. It is an historic appeal, an urgent, important and uncompromising appeal.

Should it be ignored, we will know what it was not a mistake or a misunderstanding, but a malicious and inhuman intention. The two bloody experiences with the fateful decisions of German parliaments before the World Wars, I and II should be enough.

Of course, one can hardly expect that a man like Chancellor Kohl will suddenly change his mind and meet his vast responsibility, a man who -- albeit burdened with the German past -- is insolent enough to offend the memory of the dead, as he did recently when comparing **Hitler**'s Reich with the Soviet Union, and who did not hesitate openly to make up stories and lie in order to justify approval for the deployment of new U.S. missiles. But when nations put him on trial, he, unlike those in Nuremberg, will not be able to say that he knew nothing. And we find hope in the fact that he is not surrounded only by similar people, that at tomorrow's voting in the West German parliament there will be enough honest people who, instead of obeying instructions from Washington, will follow their own conscience and common sense, as well as the will of their own people who want to live in peace with us.

Kohl Said Forewarned

LD211623 Prague CTK in English 1509 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl confirmed in the Bundestag on Monday the determination of his government to agree with the siting of new American medium-range first-strike nuclear missiles in the FRG.

Consent to the new missiles, which are to secure military superiority for the West, is a serious step which will highly influence the international situation, in particular the situation in Europe. It may be described without exaggeration as an even more serious step than the entry of the FRG into NATO and re-armament of the country in the 1950's. It is also a return to the most dangerous traditions of West German imperialism.

The Bonn ruling circles are making their armament decisions without heeding warnings from the whole world, including Czechoslovakia. Words of warning came these days from Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, who stressed that the decision to station the missiles could have unforeseeable consequences, as it makes it possible to threaten Czechoslovakia from West German territory. This will naturally necessiate military measures by which Czechoslovakia and its allies must counter the West German-American threat.

Chancellor Kohl will not be able to maintain that he did not know about the consequences the decision of his government would have.

The decision of the West German Government to agree with the siting of new American missiles is actually nothing but an attempt to gain military superiority of the West. The Pershings aimed from the FRG at the socialist countries refute all phrases about willingness to "disarm" or have a dialogue, they are first-strike weapons. The socialist countries will be forced to take every step against them, as gone are the days when the West could have illusions about a possible superiority.

DAILY ON U.S. 'TERRORIST POLITICAL PROGRAM'

AU171920 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Nov 83 p 1

[Editorial: "The Warning of Grenada"]

[Excerpts] Grenada is a small Caribbean country; its area is small, as is the size of its population. Its peaceful efforts to build a just society were followed with sympathy by the entire progressive world.

But peace and quiet were not granted to Grenada. The most powerful imperialist power, with modern armaments at its disposal, insidiously attacked this country, one of the smallest in the world.

The events in Grenada have again brought to the fore the basic elements of current American policy. It is based upon a "crusade" by imperialism not only against socialism, but against progress in general. Certain naive people portray this "crusade" -- declared by President Reagan last June, in his speech in the British Parliament -- as mere cowboy rhetoric. But no, this is not playing with strong words, although Reagan's speeches really do not stint for them. Far more is at stake. Actually, we have here a terrorist political program based on force and on the arms race. The followers of this policy are capable, like the followers of the anticommunist fanatic Adolf Hitler in the past, of throwing the world into the abyss of war. This time it would be a nuclear war. That is why they are spending astronomic amounts on producing weapons of mass destruction which they expect will help them achieve strategic military supremacy over the socialist community. Even British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had to state after the Grenadan intervention: "If this introduces a new principle according to which the United States can invade the territory of communist states, then we have to expect truly terrible wars."

As long as there is still time, the allies of the United States allies should understand that they are becoming prisoners in the hands of adventurers! President Reagan did not tell them the truth either when he "legitimized" the American invasion of Grenada by noting as alleged "threat to the lives of American citizens," to "American interests," and so forth. What reasons will Washington dream up tomorrow in case of a military attack on other countries?

We have here a policy based on the cult of strength. The thinking of the present American government is subordinated to this cult; it has made military strength its primary device in implementing its foreign-policy plans.

Herein lies the warning of Grenada, a warning which must necessarily make us reflect on the events that are developing on our own continent. As is known, the United States wants to deploy almost 600 of its new missiles in five countries in Western Europe; the nuclear warheads of these missiles are meant to plunge the socialist countries into a kind of rigid, hypnotic fear, force them to make concessions, and gradually establish prerequisites for a sudden military attack against them. It is probably no coincidence that the directive issued by the U.S. Department of Defense for military policy in the years 1984-88 officially declares that the aim is to "destroy socialism as a socio-political system"! This is no mere warmongering rhetoric; it is a real threat anchored in the specific plans of the Pentagon and NATO war staffs. Any illusions in this respect would be a fatal error.

In the same way that Washington did not hesitate to pounce upon Grenada at a propitious moment and does not hesitate to enter into military engagements in other parts of the world, it would also not hesitate, in its blind hatred of communism, to give the order to launch nuclear missiles against the socialist countries. Like its close allies, our republic cannot passively look on while American first-strike weapons are being deployed step by step to the West of the Sumava mountains and the Labe River. That was also why -- in this kind of situation, when any hesitation can result in serious consequences -- the governments of the CSSR, the GDR, and the USSR have decided to start preparatory work on the territories of the CSSR and the GDR for the urgent building of the necessary defense facilities. This is fully in keeping with the vital interests of our people, of the security of our own country and of the socialist community. The balance of forces which will be ensured in this way has always been, is now, and will always be the best guarantee that the imperialists will not engage in any new adventure.

Even though far removed from us, Grenada is still very close to us because of its struggle; and, above all, its current experience is very close to us, because the events in Grenada are the drop of water in which is reflected the core of the danger threatening world peace which emanates from the adventurers in Washington. This must be borne in mind. Grenada warns!

CTK COMMENTS ON U.S. TV SHOW 'THE DAY AFTER'

LD211409 Prague CTK in English 1030 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] New York [no date as received] -- The American ABC Network last night presented a TV film entitled "The Day After", depicting with brutal realism the terrible effects of a nuclear war its destructive consequences for all mankind.

Through an impressive film, American citizens whom the Reagan administration is constantly trying to soothe by claims that no danger is threatening them could for the first time get acquainted with a hypothetical situation which, in the case of confrontation would arise also the United States.

President of the ABC Motion Pictures Brandon Stoddard voiced the hope that the film will be a stimulus for mankind to seek ways of preventing the fatal day. The U.S. progressive press wrote before the film was shown that it will make viewers come to the conclusion that it is high time to realize what American citizens can expect after a retaliatory act to the first nuclear strike which is being prepared by the Reagan Administration.

the majority of American bourgeois media voiced concern that the film might arouse a "national depression" among viewers and will badly affect children and youth. At the last moment, also the Reagan administration warned against the showing of the film because it wanted to prevent American peace organizations from "exploiting political capital" from the show.

CITIZENS SUPPORT FOR MISSILE ACCORD REPORTED

AU171930 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 15 Nov 83 p 1

[CTK report: "Agreement With the Measures Taken"]

[Text] (CTK) -- Unreserved support for Soviet peace proposals as well as for the accord concluded between the CSSR Government and the USSR Council of Ministers on beginning preparatory work for deploying operational-tactical missile complexes on our territory is expressed further in more than 3,000 resolutions sent to the Czechoslovak Peace Committee which were last week signed by approximately one-half million Czechoslovak citizens. We agree with the adopted measures which are aimed at enhancing the defense of our fatherland and of the countries of the socialist community, the citizens from Rokytnice in Orlicke Mountains write. Teachers from the Most Kindergartens, for instance, state in their resolution: "...or can one keep silent when further American nuclear missiles will be aimed at our homes and work places? Why? Who wants to reverse the peaceful development of the world by constant armament? It is surely clear to every sensible person that peace cannot be maintained by constant armament which can bring mankind to the verge of a catastrophe." We fully back the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, which are aimed at halting the feverish armament.

YOUTH DAILY ATTACKS PACIFISM IN GDR, HUNGARY

AU181255 [Editorial Report] Bratislava SMENA in Slovak on 17 November carries a special 8-page supplement entitled "religion and politics." The 5,000-word text, which was compiled by Lubomir Belas and Rudolf Dupkala, is designed to "assist political education in the Socialist Youth Union."

Most of the SMENA text concerns the history of the involvement and intervention of churches in politics (in the Middle Ages and prewar Czechoslovakia), the Vatican's opposition to socialism, and the influence of "clerical" parties and various religious organizations and sects in the West. One chapter however is also devoted to the role of churches in the socialist countries.

In this chapter, Belas and Dupkala express appreciation for the "peace activities" of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic clergy in the CSSR and of the peace movement of Catholic priests in Hungary, but they also note instances of politically motivated "abuse of religion." In this connection they say: "One example of the abuse of religion for political aims among the believing youth is the movement of radical religious pacifism. In the GDR, it acts under the slogan 'peace without weapons.' The main initiator of the movement is the young protestant priest R. Eppelmann from East Berlin. At the heart of his pacifist concept is the idea of a 'nonmilitary safeguarding of peace.' The fact that this movement's pseudopacifist commitment does not contribute to realistically ensuring peace is testified to by its demands upon the GDR Government which ignores the need for the military protection of peace. The demands concern, for example, the liquidation of paramilitary education in schools and, above all, the revision of general military service in favor of some kind of a substitute social military service without weapons. Such demands weaken, in fact, not only the positions of socialism in that country but also the positions of peace in the world and objectively play into the hands of imperialist militarism.

The extreme pacifistic and hence unrealistic position of the movement 'peace without weapons' was also programmatically demonstrated at the recent synod of the Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Mecklenburg, which accused the GDR authorities of 'systematically spreading militarist thinking among children and young people' and at the same time called on the government to 'remove measures that cast doubt on the state's peace policy. A similar provocative position on the question of the defense of socialism in the GDR has been expressed by the synod of the Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Dresden, which -- according to the Catholic Press Agency, -- called on the government not to insist on 'demonstrations of military power' and to 'eliminate militarism in education and upbringing' because this is inconsistent with the aspiration for peace.

"Radical pacifist tendencies connected with a rejection of paramilitary education and basic military service are also shown by segments of Christian Youth and some priests in Hungary who are rallied around the 'basic communities.' A prominent spokesman of this group is the young priest J. Bulanyi. In opposition to this group is the movement of Hungarian priests for peace, whose secretary, Canon I. Biro, has condemned the pseudopacifist tendency of some clergymen and stressed: 'Love for the homeland means protection of the homeland, and this protection must be mastered also within the framework of military service.'"

CSSR REJECTS VIOLATION OF UNITED CYPRUS PRINCIPLE

LD181334 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] The CSSR Government has received the news about the declaration of independence by the so-called Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus with great concern.

A statement issued by the government emphasizes that this unilateral act undermines attempts at a just solution of the problem of the division of the island, contravenes UN resolutions on Cyprus, and in its consequences endangers the existence of the Republic of Cyprus as a sovereign state.

In this context the CSSR Government deems it necessary to state that it continues unreservedly to support an independent, sovereign, united, territorially integrated and nonaligned Cyprus, and rejects any violation of these principles.

THREE CHARTER-77 MEMBERS REPORTEDLY ARRESTED

NC181753 Paris AFP in English 1748 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Prague, Nov 18 (AFP) -- Three members of Charter-77, the Czechoslovak human rights monitoring group, were arrested in simultaneous police operations today, dissident sources said here.

Friends of the detainees said police had arrested Charter-77 spokesmen Vaclav Benda and Anna Marvanova, and a former spokesman Jan Kozlik.

No reasons were given for the arrests, they said, but observers here recalled a recent document by Charter-77 expressing anxiety about the arms race by both superpower blocs.

Mr Benda was released from prison last May after serving four years after being convicted of subversion charges.

All three were reportedly held for several hours two weeks ago and threatened with charges of harming the country's defense capability with their criticism of the deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles in Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

The charge carries a prison sentence of one to 10 years.

LEADERS VISIT PRAGUE NATIONAL THEATER 17 NOV

LD171502 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, visited the renovated National Theater Historical Building and the adjacent New Stage building in Prague today. Petr Voldan and Stanislav Benda report:

Comrade Gustav Husak inspected the premises of our premier theater on the eve of its centennial. The highest representative of the Czechoslovak party and state was accompanied by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempnmy, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman and Milos'av Hruskovic; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik.

Husak Presents Award

LD191549 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the C entral Committee and president of the republic, presented the Klement Gottwald Order to National Theater officials today in Prague Castle. This supreme state distinction was awarded to the National Theater by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium to mark the 100th anniversary of its opening, and in recognition of its merits in developing Czechoslovak culture. The award was received from Comrade Husak by national artist Jiri Pauer, director of the National Theater, and other theater officials.

The ceremony was attended by Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and the following members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Vasil Bilak, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and also Josef Havlin, secretary of the party Central Committee.

Presenting the Klement Gottwald Order, Comrade Husak emphasized that the ambitious reconstruction and addition of the new stage to the National Theater was a great political and cultural feat of our age. He thanked the numerous collectives, workers, and officials who, through their selfless and exemplary work, contributed to imbuing this showpiece of Prague and our whole culture with new beauty, and had helped it to better fulfill its noble role. The creative potential of the National Theater and our whole theatrical life has been significantly enriched by the construction of the modern New Stage, which is also being opened on this occasion. The implementation of these projects is telling proof of the importance the CPCZ attaches to the role of art, which it considers an exceedingly important part of the development of socialist man and the whole of society.

The refurbishment and additional building of the National Theater has been followed with genuine enthusiasm and love by our whole country. This justifies our expectation that its reopening will make an important contribution to ensuring that art becomes a vital need of our people on an even broader scale, and especially that it will help the young generation find in culture ways of enriching their lives. For 100 years -- filled with profound revolutionary changes in the world and in our country -- the National Theater has played an active part in our society. Now, our people are recalling with emotion what the theater means for the emergence of the Czech national consciousness and the struggle for national freedom in the early years after its construction, and how it has contributed to developing Czechoslovak culture and socialist changes in our country, and how it will contribute to developing present-day art.

FRG PAPER REPORTS NEW SOVIET SS-23'S DEPLOYED

DW211727 Hamburg BILD AM SONNTAG in German 20 Nov 83 p 3

[Horst Guenter Tolemin article: "In Stealthy Action: New Soviet Missiles in 'GDR'"]

[Text] Berlin, 20 November -- Heavy military trucks have rumbled over "GDR" roads during the past few nights: the Soviet Union is replacing its "Scud" short-range missiles with the modern "SS-23" missiles.

In the past few days 34 "Scud" launching pads have been exchanged for "SS-23" pads. The difference: the "Scud" has a range of 280 km whereas the "SS-23" flies nearly twice as far. Both types of missiles have equally heavy nuclear charges.

Another 60 "SS-23" launching pads are to be set up in the next few nights: entirely outside of any agreement, and in an absolutely clandestine way.

The following are the sites of the new "SS-23" missiles in the "GDR:" Zossen-Wuensdorf (54 pads), Dresden (12), Fuerstenberg/Mecklenburg (12), Magdeburg (12), Nehra near Weimar (12), and Eberswalde (12).

KOHL BUNDESTAG SPEECH ON MISSILES REPORTED

LD220328 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Report by Bonn correspondent Alfred Fleschhacker from the FRG Lower House debate on the deployment of U.S. missiles]

[Excerpt] Behind a thick cordon of heavily-armed police, who shielded it from tens of thousands of demonstrators against deployment and who for hours used water cannon and tear gas against the members of the peace movement, who were singing antimissile songs, the FRG Bundestag this morning began a 2-day debate on the deployment of new American medium-range missiles.

In a government statement, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl left no roon for doubt over the Federal Government's intention to force an immediate start of the deployment, despite the millionfold protests of the great majority of the people of the Federal Republic. His speech was characterized by violent attacks on the Soviet Union and all opponents of the NATO missile decision. Kohl repeatedly said that the FRG Government is concerned about safeguarding peace, but at the same time he defended the NATO strategy of nuclear threat and attempted to justify it with all possible variations of the lie about the threat to be found in the cold war vocabulary.

He said not a single word about the numerous proposals by the socialist countries for an agreement on renunciation of force, for elimination of all nuclear weapons in Europe, and for mutual reduction of conventional arms. To the laughter and indignant interruptions of numerous deputies, Kohl maintained that he has personally done his utmost to ensure that all possibilities of compromise in Geneva will be sounded out. He also spoke in favor of a continuation of the dialogue and cooperation on the basis of the treaties signed with the Soviet Union, the GDR, Poland, and the CSSR. The two German states, especially because of their historical experience, bear particular responsibility for maintaining peace. It remains his secret, however, how one is to square this assertion with the transformation of the FRG into a nuclear launching pad for the United States.

STOPH, HUNGARY'S MARJAI HOLD TALKS IN BERLIN

Closer Cooperation Stressed

LD211642 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1532 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin, 21 Nov (ADN) -- In view of the extremely dangerous international situation caused by the most aggressive imperialist circles of the United States and NATO, unity, solidarity, and even closer cooperation among the Warsaw Pact member countries is gaining increasing importance. Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, noted this on Monday during a meeting in Berlin. Willi Stoph and Jozsef Marjai underlined the two countries' full support for the USSR's consistent policy of peace, which is aimed at detente and checking the arms race and which at the same time corresponds with the indispensable security requirements of the community of socialist states.

The politicians also noted important progress in deepening scientific-technological and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Jozsef Marjai is in the GDR for talks between the chairmen of the GDR-Hungarian Economic Committee.

Marjai Meets Rauchfuss

LD212153 Budapest MTI in English 1754 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, November 21 (MTI) -- Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, and his GDR counterpart, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, co-chairmen of the Hungarian-GDR Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation commission, had talks in Berlin, GDR, Monday.

They noted that advance has been made in cooperation and specialization, the direct relations between enterprises of the two countries, and joint efforts in the conservation of material and energy.

Of the bilateral trade in 1983, the politicians noted that in the first nine months of the year, it increased in accordance with the agreements. They decided to take steps to promote the full implementation of the yearly targets and to do away with arrears in deliveries which, on the Hungarian side, can be found first of all in machine engineering and, on the GDR side, mainly in chemical industry.

The two politicians discussed a report on the preparations for the conclusion of the trade protocol for 1984. They decided to take steps to speed up the tempo of relevant negotiations and to increase the trade turnover.

Prime Minister Willi Stoph has met Jozsef Marjai. Willi Stoph and Jozsef Marjai noted with satisfaction that the realization of the agreements concluded during the talks between party and government delegations of the two countries in 1982 has brought substantial benefits to both countries. They shared the view that the bilateral cooperation should be promoted chiefly in joint research and development and production in the fields of microelectronics, robot technology, certain branches of chemical industry, and biotechnology. Present at the talks were Wolfgang Rauchfuss and Bela Szalai, Hungary's ambassador to the GDR.

Jozsef Marjai returned to Budapest Monday.

GYULA HORN COMMENTS ON MISSILES IN EUROPE

LD182039 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, November 18 (MTI) -- In the latest edition of MAGYARORSZAG a political weekly, Gyula Horn, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP Central Committee, discusses the expected consequences of the siting of U.S.-made nuclear weapons in Western Europe, the prospects of detente, and the chief aims of Hungarian foreign policy.

"If U.S.-made medium-range nuclear missiles are sited in Western Europe, that is Pershing II and cruise missiles are deployed, there will be a new situation on our continent. The development will bring into doubt the validity of the historical reality that imperialism cannot destroy the Soviet Union and the other member states of the Warsaw Treaty. However to do so, would bring about its own annihilation, "Gyula Horn writes, adding:

"The question of regional and global balance between the two opposing military-political blocks cannot be separated where nuclear weapons, which are to be installed on our continent, are brought into action, a subsequent counter-strike would not spare the United States. A limited nuclear war is inconceivable in our age, as such a conflict would be impossible to contain.

"For the time being, the Soviet Union has no superiority with weapons that can hit Western Europe and the United States, and NATO has no superiority with weapons that can hit the Soviet Union. The siting of new U.S.-made missiles will reduce, rather than increase the security of Western Europe as the Warsaw Treaty Organization will be compelled to take counter action. A new cycle in the arms race will begin which could appreciate an escalation of weapons of mass destruction. It will mean the nuclear threshold would be lowered, which would have incalculable military consequences.

"Consequently, heavy responsibility rests with the Western Europe's political circles that have to take a decision on the deployment of U.S.-made missiles, that is, the development of the nuclear strike force. They should do everything in their power to assert the first part of NATO's twin track decision -- the search for a negotiated settlement."

Gyula Horn praises the constructive initiatives the Soviet Union and the other member states of the Warsaw Treaty have made in search of slowing down the arms race. Gyula Horn writes: "The failure of the Geneva talks would imply severe military consequences. However, should this be the case, efforts for the maintenance and furtherance of detente, and normal relations of European countries in particular, must not be renounced.

"However difficult the maintenance of political relations will be, it is in the vital interest of the European peoples. The successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting was a manifestation of the interest in the furtherance of the achievements of detente and the Helsinki process. The final document is concrete evidence that compromise can be achieved even on such issues where there is diverging interests, if will for agreement is present."

On the aims of Hungarian foreing policy, Gyula Horn pointed out that, according to its potential, Hungary holds relations with European countries particulary important. "The Hungarian People's Republic is ready to establish contacts and dialogue with every sober-minded and constructive party. It is interested in the stable development of commercial and other relations with every country of the continent. Hungary's cultural heritage and progressive traditions links the country to the European continent, the past and present of the Hungarian people is inseparable from the history of the European peoples.

"Accordingly, the fact that some capitalist states take into consideration these factors in their attitude towards the Hungarian People's Republic is considered to be in accordance with our national characteristics and sovereign foreign policy. However, Hungary rejects every effort in the policy of differentiation designed for the confrontation of the Soviet Union and the other members of the socialist community."

In conclusion Gyula Horn, head of the HSWP Foreign Political Department, stated: "Hungarian foreign policy has concentrated efforts in taking a constructive part in the solution of problems in Europe in accordance with interests held in common...[MTI ellipsis] To avert the danger threatening peace means the enforcement of these universal interests as well as the day to day and long-term interest of socialist construction."

KADAR, LAZAR RECEIVE BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD212317 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Janos Kadar has received the Belgian Foreign Minister. The first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and Leo Tindemans discussed the development of bilateral relations and the international situation. The chief of the Belgian diplomatic service also held talks with Premier Gyorgy Lazar in the afternoon.

Official foreign ministerial talks between Hungary and Belgium opened this morning. Peter Varkonyi and Leo Tindemans exchanged views about the most important international issues and the possibilities for developing relations. Despite the fact that they hold divergent views on international issues, they agreed that questions in dispute should be resolved at negotiations and the dialogue should be maintained.

The Belgian foreign minister has left Budapest.

HAVASI RECEIVES POLYAKOV-LED CPSU DELGATION

LD211215 Budapest MTI in English 1804 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, November 20 (MTI) -- Led by Mikhail Polyakov, deputy head of the CPSU CC Agricultural and Food Department, a delegation of Soviet party workers visited Hungary from Nov 14 to 20 on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. The Soviet Delegation held talks with Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, and Laszlo Ballai, department head at the HSWP CC, and studied questions of production and distribution of industrial and food products serving the supply of the population and the control and supervisory activity of the party and state organs.

KADAR RECEIVES ITALIAN TRADE UNION LEADER

LD212301 Budapest MTI in English 1754 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, November 21 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, met Luciano Lama, secretary general of CGIL [Italian General Confederation of Labor] of Italy, in the CC Headquarters in Budapest, Monday. Luciano Lama is invited by the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT). The meeting (?took place) in a cordial atmosphere, and it convered key world affairs, and aims of the trade unions and the labour movement in the struggle for easing international tension and halting the arms buildup.

Present at the talks were Sandor Gaspar, SZOT general secretary, and Ottaviano Del Turco, CGIL Secretary, and Michile Magno, head of a department at CGIL.

GASPAR RECEIVES PORTUGUESE TU DELEGATION

LD181338 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the National Council of Trade Unions, has received a Portuguese trade union delegation in Budapest. In the discussion they agreed on the further development of cooperation between the National Council of Trade Unions and the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers. The Portuguese delegation, which arrived in Budapest yesterday, is led by Armando da Silva, coordinating secretary.

GASPAR ADDRESSES SZOT SESSION 17 NOV

LD181330 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Gabor Dombovari reports on today's session of the National Trade Union Council [SZOT]. Sandor Gaspar analyzed the work done since the last congress. Present at the session were premier Gyorgy Lazar and Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Politburo. The SZOT secretary general first spoke about the trade union stand adopted at the session of the Central Committee.

[Begin Gaspar recording] The significance of the Central Committee's stand is that it summed up the practical activity of the past 25 years, our guiding principles; it made them constitutional. In conformity with its work of the last 25 years, the Central Committee has consistently endeavored that the place and role of the trade unions in Hungary should become clear, that the trade unions should play their part in the construction of socialism. With the Central Committee stand, this really has happened, and if we say -- and we say it often nowadays -- that we must struggle with much trouble and pain, that there are many tasks and many difficulties, then perhaps it is fitting to say in this regard that besides our difficulties, which we are tackling, we have a very good militant program, we have clear and pure principles on the basis of which we can further develop our practical activity. I think I am convinced, that this Central Committee stand helps us so that the trade union movement will perform its task at an even higher standard. It should satisfy all requirements.

Comrades, it was also expressed in the stand, in reference to party policy, that it is a self-defensive tool of the party, that the trade union movement should form and attain its place in the system of proletarian dictatorship; it attained its place in the system of proletarian dictatorship; it attained its place in Hungary because historical experience proves that one of the reasons for the occasional social upheavals taking place was that the trade union movement could not (?adequtely) fulfill its mission. [end recording]

[Dombovari] The SZOT secretary general then spoke about the independence of trade unions. He stressed that the building up and assertion of independence must be made an irreversible process. This is the most important practical problem in the movement of the functioning of the socialist system of direction.

After this, the secretary general analyzed issues concerning our economic situation and our living standard. He said, among other things, that the economy and the standard of living developed evenly and at a good pace after 1957. Unfortunately, we are not living in such a period at present.

For years now it has been the main task of trade unions to help reduce our economic problems and protect the standard of living. We should expect, Sandor Gaspar said, that the factors that have brought about the current situation are likely to remain unchanged for some time with regard to their movement and effect. We cannot expect a radical change or some kind of economic miracle. In all probability our difficulties and tensions will decrease only slowly.

The most important experience of the past 3 years is that our standard of living and living conditions have not developed in the way accepted at the 24th congress. Due to shortages, we have not been able to satisfy justified requirements. The position of certain strata and of numerous families has become more difficult. This is a consequence and reality of our current economic problems, and must be acknowledged by the trade unions.

Sandor Gaspar also spoke about wage policy issues. We already proposed at the 24th congress, that a long-term plan for establishing wages be developed, he said. This has not yet happened. We know spectacular changes cannot be attained in a few years, but a well-thought-out, long-term plan would favorably affect our practical, daily lives. It would be expedient to initiate social debate in shaping this concept. This would also help the creation of a better coordination between the incentive and distributional functions of wage policy. The trade unions cannot now evade the issue of a minimum wage, of how much money an adult citizen needs at minimum to subsist. Understandably, the secretary general continued, we are preoccupied by the question of the limit below which no kind of full wage is conceivable [as received]. How large an income difference is tolerable for the various strata?

The development of consumer prices has often preoccupied the trade unions, continued Sandor Gaspar. We acknowledge such an increase. However, we consider it important that the state organs work out their concepts over a longer period and better consider the justification for and the expected effect of every single change in prices. There should be an attempt to raise consumers' prices only as necessary. Price control should be made more effective, and arbitrary manipulation of prices should be prevented.

A debate followed Sandor Gaspar's report. Gyorgy Lazar also spoke in the debate.

In the afternoon, with the secretary general's closing speech, the consultation concluded its work. Sandor Gaspar summed up the debate. We recall some thoughts from his closing speech.

[Begin Gaspar recording] The creed of the trade union movement since 1956 is: "We do not accept any opinion as irrevocable; neither do we consider our own as irrevocable." The clever, rational determination of tasks evolves only if there are several views, if there are several opinions, and if it is possible to choose among these, and, according to judgement, we try to use the best of these together. However, collective work is necessary for this, and the opinion of the membership, the trade union membership, and naturally (?on the other hand) of the party membership too, should always be involved in a decision. [passage indistinct]

Comrades, the problem is not that have we not prepared a report for a long time, but that a decision is bad, whether the preparation takes a long or a short time. (?That is the essence): A decision should not be bad. We endure its taking a long time, but a decision should be good. I should like to assure the members of the council that we cannot (?decide) any type of fundamental issue affecting workers without the attitude, the opinion or position of the council. I cannot say whether we can submit it in time -- the day after tomorrow or in 2 weeks' time -- but it is better that it take a long time rather than that we reach a bad decision. [end recording]

OVARI ADDRESSES ROMANIAN MINORITY CONGRESS

AU171424 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Nov 83 p 3

[Report on address by Miklos Ovari, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at 12 November opening session of the Sixth Congress of the Democratic Federation of Romanians in Hungary at the Gyula city hall]

[Text] The meeting was addressed by Miklos Ovari, who conveyed greetings to the congress from the MSZMP Central Committee and then said:

"Our socialist social system grants completely equal rights to all citizens of our country, including citizens belonging to various ethnic minorities whose mother language is not Hungarian. We are interested that the ethnic minorities preserve and develop their own culture because, by doing so, they enrich our country's cultural life with values worthy of appreciation. By improving the conditions to achieve this, we also expect the development of the ethnic minorities' relations with their mother nation to contribute to strengthening friendship between the peoples living next to each other, who are struggling for common goals.

"The Democratic Federation of Romanians in Hungary -- together with other ethnic minorities' federations active in our country -- has organically integrated itself into our political system. The ethnic minorities' federations are successfully fulfilling their social role. Their good work is not only in the interests of the working people of the ethnic minorities. The cooperation, friendship, and brotherhood of peoples living in Hungary and the adjacent countries are of equal interest for all the peoples living here. More than that, the federation of these peoples represents an important stabilizing factor in Europe today. Therefore, one of the important Leninist basic principles of the MSZMP's ethnic minorities' policy is that the upholding of the ethnic minorities' rights is a question of principle, regardless of the number of people of the ethnic minority or its numerical proportion to the whole.

It is also a question of principle for us that the socialist society is being built for the benefit of the whole people and, therefore, we greatly appreciate the fact that the ethnic minorities living in our country honorably play their part in the hard work of socialist construction. Considering the unity of our society, it is also a matter of principle to make sure that not a single citizen of an ethnic minority should have conflicts of conscience resulting from his ties to this country, on the one hand, and the preservation of his national awareness, on the other," Miklos Ovari stressed.

Subsequently the secretary of the Central Committee praised those results which have been achieved by the federation in the area of the educational development of the ethnic minorities and wished the sixth congress successful work.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION VISITS U.S. -- A group of young public life figures left for the United States in the framework of the program worked out between the National Youth Committee and the American Council of Young Politicans. The Hungarian delegation will study the U.S. Government structure and meet with leading politicans and public life figures. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Oct 83 p 9 AU]

WORLD BANK, JAPAN LOAN -- Co-financing with the International Bank for Rebuilding and Development, Japanese banks supplied the Hungarian National Bank with a loan of 16.1 billion yen (about $70 million), as a supplement to previously given loans meant for the realization of programs of the World Bank and other commerical banks concerning the development of grain storage and agriculture, and the diversification and saving of industrial energy. The bank will repay the loan within 9 years with a period of grace of 3 years and the interest adjusted to the Japanese money market long-term interest. The loan agreement was signed in Tokyo on 27 October by the bank's representatives, the Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, and the Fuji Bank Ltd organized bank group. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADAG in Hungarian 28 Oct 83 p 8 AU]

SYRIAN PARTY DELEGAION VISIT -- At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a delegation of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party headed by Ghezi Noufal, member of the Syrian Suweida County party committee and head of the Peasant's Bureau visited Hungary on 20-28 October. The delegation, with which met Laszlo Ballai, head of the MSZMP Central Committee's Economic Policy Committee, held talks with Ervin Zsuffa, deputy head of the Central Committee's Economic Policy Committee, and Laszlo Paposci, deputy minister of agriculture and food supply. The delegation studied the situation of the Hungarian agriculture and food industry and the activity of the state and cooperative farms and visited Szabolcs-Szatmar and Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen Counties. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Oct 82 p 21 AU]

TRAVEL AGENCY WITH AUSTRIA -- A document on the creation of a joint Hungarian-Austrian travel agency has been signed by Jeno Szirmai, managing director of the Hungarian National Savings Bank, and Peter Alge, president of Penta Tours of Austria. The new travel agency will start its activity on 1 January in Budapest. Its main aim is to enrich the choice of travels abroad given to the Hungarian tourists, and at the same time, to bring more Western tourists to Hungary. [Summary] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Nov 83 p 9 AU]

FRG PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISIT -- Volker Ruhe, deputy chairman of the CDU-CSU group in the FRG federal parliament, and Dr Wolfgang Schauble, executive official of the group, paid a visit to Hungary from 1 to 2 November. Andras Gyenes, chairman of the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee, Ferenc Esztergalyos, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Dr Jozsef Bognar, academician and director of the Hungarian Academy of Science's Research Institute of World Economy had talks with FRG parliament's representatives. Dr Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, also met with the representatives. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Nov 83 p 5 AU]

CONSULAR AGREEMENT WITH LAOS -- At the invitation of Robert Garai, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Soulivong Phasithideth, deputy foreign minister of Lao People's Democratic Republic, paid an official, friendly visit to Hungary from 21 October to 3 November and held talks on current international issues and Hungarian-Lao relations. The two deputy foreign ministers signed a Hungarian-Lao consular agreement on 2 November. The Lao guest was received by Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, and Gyula Horn, head of the MSZMP Central Committee's Department of International Relations. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Nov 83 p 4 AU]

TRANSPORTATION TALKS WITH BULGARIA -- At the invitation of the Arpad Pullai, minister of transportation and postal affairs, a delegation headed by Vasil Tsanov, Bulgarian minister of transportation, paid an official, friendly visit to Hungary. The ministers held talks on the possibilities of widening the transportation cooperation between the two countries and agreed on steps to further develop relations, particularly in the railroad and highway transportation of goods. The Bulgarian minister was received by James Borbandi, deputy prime minister. The Bulgarian delegation left Budapest on 3 November. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Nov 83 p 5 AU]

SEJM DEBATES CULTURAL, DEFENSE, ECONOMIC CHANGES

Draft Law on Culture

LD211212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Report from Sejm Studio]

[Text] The Sejm has now been in session for over 1 hour. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski are present. Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa, who is chairing the session, proposed in his speech that the agenda earlier distributed be supplemented with two items. Thus the agenda was supplemented with two points, the first of which is a report by the Sejm commissions on the amendment of the law on the universal defense duty of the PPR, and the second -- which the house will consider tomorrow -- is that of changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers. The deputies then marked the memory of the recently deceased deputies Eugeniusz Bialic and Edward Korus with a short silence.

Next came the first reading of the draft law on the propagation of culture and on the duties of culture propagation employees. This draft, a government draft, was presented by Kazimierz Zygulski, minister of art and culture. He stated that the submission of a draft law dealing with the propagation of culture and the status of cultural employees for Sejm debate is an event of great import. The draft underscores the status the socialist state bestows on activity to disseminate culture, since its social policy aims at educating an enlightened, aware society that is developed in every respect, along with all the individuals of that society.

The new draft law defines and enhances the status of the profession of the cultural dissemination employee. It is first and foremost recognition of the role of this profession, a statement of its social and vital necessity, and recognition of its function in shaping and implementing the socialist state's cultural policy. The draft law extends to meet postulates formulated on many occasions, and universal public expectations. It also implements the obligation imposed on the government by the Sejm resolution of 4 May last year. Finally, it is an expression of recognition of the role and prestige of activity to disseminate culture, as well as of the position of its employees.

Following the speech by Professor Kazimierz Zygulski, minister of culture and art, the deputies began to discuss this point of the agenda.

Defense Law Draft Adopted

LD211625 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Parliamentary correspondent Antoni Mielniczuk report]

[Excerpt] As the next point on the agenda, Deputy Zenon Wroblewski presented the draft law on amending the law concerning the universal defense duty of the PPR. He stated that the proposed amendment to the law represents an important step in improving our system of directing and managing issues of the country's defense capability and security. The most important decision of the amendment to the law relates to the Committee for the Defense of the Homeland, which has existed as part of our state' structure as a Council of Ministers body for a long time. Its position as such aroused fundamental fears regarding its ability to meet the demands of the task of directing the state's defensive system if the threat of war or war itself arises.

The amendment to the law ranks the Committee for the Defense of the Homeland as a collective body competent in the sphere of the state's defense capability and security. It will function in accordance with the regulations of the law on the universal duty of defense, while fully retaining the constitutionally defined powers of the Council of Ministers in wielding general directorship of the defense of the homeland and in the organization of the Armed Forces. The chairman of the committee is to be appointed by the Sejm and his deputy by the State Council.

The status of the voivodship defense committees is to be raised. The draft makes the decision to set up the institution of chief [zwierzcnik] of the Armed Forces in the person of the chairman of the Committee for the Defense of the Homeland. It is also anticipated that for the duration of a war a supreme commander of the PPR Armed Forces will be appointed. The solutions proposed in the draft law are identical or similar to the solutions existing in the states of our defensive alliance -- the Warsaw Pact -- Zenon Wroblewski said.

The Sejm unanimously adopted the draft on the amendment of the law on the defense duty of the PPR. All this took place a few minutes ago. The Sejm is now discussing the report by the Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget, and Finance concerning provisions of the Central Annual Plan for 1984 together with a wider formulation of the policy on wages, prices and income of the population and working conditions, presented by Deputy Longin Cegielski.

Proposed Economic Changes

LD212025 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Proposed alterations in some bills on the introduction of economic reform were presented at today's Sejm Session by Minister Wladyslaw Baka. He stressed that after 4 years of constant drop in national income, this year at last we have noted that it is on the increase. This shows that our economy has entered the road of permanent improvement. This has been considerably aided by economic reform.

Speaking of the proposed alterations Ministers Baka said:

[Begin recording] During wide social discussion, lasting more than 6 months, on improving mechanisms of the reform it has been agreed that system modifications should first of all aim at increasing economic pressure on enterprises toward the improvement of efficiency and quality of production, incentives, and enforcement, by way of economic levers, of structural changes, particularly in increasing the share of market production in the whole of production and counteracting unjustified price increases and incomes. These aims have been fully reflected in the draft bill submitted today by the government to the house debate.

The largest number of alterations concern the bill on prices. The Council of Ministers has proposed to supplement the bill on prices with the rule that states that the calcualtion of negotiated prices should be made on justified costs. In order to counteract the application of unjustifiably high negotiated margins the draft bill proposes to equip the minister for prices with the authorization for shaping, if necessary, the average level of prices for trade services in relation to the same groups of goods, or in relation to certain trade units, and trade organizations.

On the other hand, as regards building construction, it is proposed that the principle be introduced that the calculation of prices will be made on the basis of an estimate drawn up on the basis of the specific principle of calculating the costs of building construction projects and works, an estimate whose principles will be determined by the Ministry for Price Affairs, in agreement with the Ministry of Building Construction Industry and Construction Materials Industry. The submitted draft amendments to the prices act aims at considerably stepping up financial sanctions imposed on enterprises in the case of a worsening of the quality of goods and failure to fulfill the obligation of a corresponding lowering of prices. [end recording]

After speeches by Deputy Cegielski and Minister Baka, a joint deputies' discussion began this evening. First to speak in it were representatives of the parliamentary parties: Stanislaw Qebala of the PZPR; Waldemar Michna of the ZSL; and Lukasz Walcer of the SD.

The deliberations are continuing and the Sejm will resume tomorrow.

JARUZELSKI RESIGNS AS DEFENSE MINISTER 22 NOVEMBER

LD221053 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] The deputies' debate on the report of the Sejm commissions on the assumptions of the Central Annual Plan for next year and the draft law on changing certain statutes introducing economic reform has ended.

The Sejm unanimously adopted a resolution concerning opinions on next year's annual plan. It stated that during the current year, there have been both positive and negative trends in the implementation of socioeconomic tasks. The fundamental assumptions of the plan concerning the level of the GNP will be fulfilled. An improvement in the population's supplies in basic foodstuffs and progress in the fulfillment of the tasks of the socialized housing construction has occurred.

A higher inflation rate than envisaged in the central plan and a slower increase in market production as compared to other production have been assessed as negative phenomena. The Sejm committed the government to work on means of ensuring greater efficiency in central planning. The Sejm also decided to refer the government bill on changing certain statutes which introduce the economic reform to the Sejm commissions in question and the Socioeconomic Council at the Sejm so that they could present their opinions on the matter.

The house subsequently considered another item on the agenda: The appointment of the chairman of the Committee for the Defense of the Homeland. Stanislaw Gucwa, the Sejm speaker, who is chairing the deliberation, informed the deputies that the Sejm Presidium has received the resignation of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski from the post of minister of national defense in accordance with his announcement during the Sejm session 21 July. The Sejm accepted the resignation of General Wojciech Jaruzelski from the post of national defense minister. Cordial thanks for the general's work in this post for many years were conveyed to Jaruzelski.

Subsequently, there was an election of the chairman of the Committee for the Defense of the Homeland. In accordance with a common stance of the central commission of cooperation between the party and political parties, and on the authorization of all deputies' clubs and circles, Deputy Henryk Szafranski proposed that the function of chairman of the committee be given to General Wojciech Jaruzelski. The Sejm has unanimously elected Wojciech Jaruzelski to be chairman of the Committee for the Defense of the Homeland.

Deputy Antoni Korzycki, in the next point on the agenda, presented the report of the Commission of Internal Affairs, Administration of Justice, and Legislative work on the deputies' bill on the establishment of the medal for participation in struggles in defense of the people's authorities. The Sejm unanimously passed the bill in a ballot. The medal for participation in struggles in the defense of people's authorities has been founded.

BISHOPS' STATEMENT SHOWS 'CONCERN' ABOUT ECONOMY

NC181543 Paris AFP in English 1412 GMT 18 Nov 83

[By Michel Castex]

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 18 (AFP) -- Leaders of the Polish Church, in a new challenge to the government, have published a formal statement calling for "socio-political reforms" and charging that planned price increases will add to "widening misery" among the population. In a communique issued today at the end of a two-day conference here, the bishops voiced "pastoral concern" at the worsening of the economic situation in several sectors, which they said had brought hardship to the people. The main fault did not lie with the people, they said, and social and political reforms were needed, which could only come about in a climate of confidence between the authorities and the population.

They drew attention to the "widening misery" in Poland and openly criticised the proposed price rises of between 10 and 50 percent, scheduled to take effect in the new year. "The methods which habe been used to combat inflation until now will have to be reconsidered, because recent experience has shown that putting up prices does not solve the problem," the communique said.

The bishops called for a "fair" increase in salaries for all workers to be implemented in conjunction with the price increases, with special help for families, young households and pensioners. The social and economic situation cannot really improve unless public confidence is restored and the current repression stops, the bishops said. "There is no escaping the truth that the main lever on economic development is labour, but for that to be productive, the state, as chief employer, must fulfill a certain number of conditions," the communique said.

The bishops said the state should "drop all political charges and look for a new way to release political prisoners" if it wants to bring about an improvement in the general climate of the country. According to the last official count, there are 161 political prisoners in Polish jails.

The bishops' demands coincide with the 14th plenum of the Polish communist party, where the main item on the agenda is the socio-economic situation.

The bishops also broached the question of Church-run funds to private agriculture, a subject of long and difficult negotiations with the government. They said they hoped the fund would be operational by next year and that negotiations were still going to clear up legal and organizational problems to ensure the fund was used in accordance with the wishes of foreign donors. Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, this year' Nobel Peace Prize winner, said he would donate his 1.5 million kroner (about 200,000 dollars) prize to the fund.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF MAURITANIAN PRESIDENT

Ceausescu Toast

AU220741 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Nov 83 pp 1, 3

[Toast proposed by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at 17 November official dinner given in Bucharest in honor of visiting Mauritanian President Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala]

[Text] Mr President, I take great pleasure in extending warm greetings on behalf of the State Council and government and on my own behalf and to cordially welcome you on the soil of Socialist Romania.

The visit you are paying demonstrates the positive relations of friendship and cooperation that have been established between Romania and Mauritania and the common desire to act to continue to strengthen them. We can note with satisfaction that our countries are developing fruitful cooperation in the economic field -- especially fruitful cooperation in the economic field -- especially in fishing -- and that good prospects exist to continue to expand cooperation in this respect and to develop scientific-technical, cultural, and other exchanges of common interest. I want to express the conviction that, within the framework of the talks we began today, we will identify new ways and means for expanding both bilateral relations and cooperation at an international level.

During your visit you will have the opportunity to become directly acquainted with the concerns and achievements of the working people in Romania who, by acting in close unity, are resolutely implementing the 12th RCP Congress decisions and those of the national conference regarding our fatherland's socioeconomic development and improving, on this basis, the standard of living and the level of civilization of all our people. We are familiar with and appreciate the efforts your country is making on the road to ensuring its socioeconomic progress and its independent development and, as friends, we wish the friendly Mauritanian people new and increasingly greater successes on that road!

Mr President, as is known, particularly grave tension exists in the international arena. The arms race and primarily the nuclear arms race -- which has achieved unprecedented proportions -- has greatly increased the danger of war and has immeasurably increased the danger of a nuclear catastrophe with unforeseeable consequences for all human civilization. Never before in its longstanding history has mankind faced such a grave situation as now. Peoples' peace, freedom, independence and existence and life on our planet are threatened more and more.

Proceeding from those realities, we believe that the basic problem of our time is to halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to ensuring world peace. We must take into consideration public opinion and the opinion of peoples who do not want and do not wish for new nuclear weapons and who in big mass actions and demonstrations speak out with great determination for peace and for disarmament.

Romania will constantly act in this direction and will do all it can and will closely cooperate with all world nations, with all progressive forces everywhere to halt the deployment of the new missiles, to achieve disarmament, and to defend the supreme right of the Romanian people and of all world peoples -- the right to existence, to freedom and independence, and to life and peace!

In the spirit of overall policy of peace and cooperation, Romania consistently struggles to eliminate the use or threat of force in international relations and to resolve disputes between states by peaceful means and negotiations alone. We believe that force and military means are too easily used instead of making all necessary efforts to resolve problems by negotiations. Life has demonstrated that negotiations, no matter how difficult or how long, are infinitely better than any war -- no matter how short it is -- which can only cause peoples great losses and suffering and increase international tension even more.

The Romanian people are completely in solidarity with and actively support the peoples' struggle against colonialism and imperialism and for defending their right to free and independent development. We fully support the struggle waged by the Namibian people under SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] for achieving complete independence, for their right to master their own destiny, and to build their future according to their wishes, without any outside interference. We firmly condemn the racist and apartheid policy practiced by South Africa and the latter's aggressive actions against neighboring independent countries.

We also believe that strengthening the role of the OAU in resolving the differences between the countries on that continent by negotiations is of great topicality, as is its role in strengthening cooperation and solidarity between those countries in order to ensure their socioeconomic progress and to consolidate their economic and political independence. Taking into consideration the grave situation of developing countries, we believe that they should strengthen their solidarity and cooperation and act more unitedly to establish a common strategy in negotiations with the developed countries in order to resolve the problems of underdevelopment, of cutting back interest rates and debts, and to achieve a new world economic order.

Resolving the complex problems of the present-day world requires the equal participation of all countries, irrespective of size or social system, in international activity. We greatly value the important role to be played by small and medium-sized countries, by the developing countries and the nonaligned countries -- which represent the majority of world states and are directly interested in a new and democratic policy of respect for national independence and sovereignty, of peace and understanding.

We are also for increasing the role of the United Nations and of other international organizations in democratically solving problems and in ensuring peoples' peace, progress, and freedom.

Although international issues are particularly grave and complex, we are firmly convinced that, by acting in complete unity, the peoples and the aggressive forces everywhere will be able to stop the trend of events toward tension and war, and will be able to ensure the assertion of the policy of peace, independence, detente, and international cooperation.

I want to stress, once again, our countries' active cooperation, both at a bilateral and international level, and to express the conviction that the visit you are paying to our country will contribute to an even more forceful development of that cooperation fully in keeping with the two countries and peoples and with the cause of detente and peace in the world.

With this conviction, I would like to toast:

-- friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic Romania and the Islamic republic of Mauritania and between our two peoples;

-- the health of ,ident Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala;

-- peace and cooperation throughout the world;

-- the good health of all of you! (loud applause)

Visits Ends

AU191645 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] The departure ceremony for the distinguished head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, took place at Bucharest's Otopeni Airport. The front of the airport was adorned with the national flags of Romania and Mauritania, as well as with the portraits of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and of Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

Numerous Bucharest residents, who had come to the airport, welcomed the two heads of state with warmth and friendship and gave them long ovations, thus expressing satisfaction with the new summit dialogue and the conviction that this dialogue will give an even greater impetus to developing relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples for their mutual advantages and for the cause of peace, security, and international cooperation.

A military guard presented arms, and the national anthems of Mauritania and Romania were palyed while 21 artillery salvoes were fired. At the steps of the plane, the two presidents took warm leave of each other by warmly shaking hands and embracing.

Joint Declaration

AU212010 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 20 Nov 83 pp 1, 3

["Joint Declaration" on Mauritanian President Khouna Ould Haydala's official visit to Romania, signed in Bucharest on 19 November -- spelling of Mauritanian noncabinet members as published]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation [MCNS] and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, paid an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania between 17 and 19 November 1983.

The two presidents conducted official talks which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. They examined the current stage of bilateral relations and prospects for developing them, and exchanged views on current international matters.

The talks were attended by:

For Romania: Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister; Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei; Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee; Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry; Ioan Lazarescu, minister of mines; Marin Capisizu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry; Florea Dumitrescu, minister secretary of state and presidential adviser; Constantin Mitea, presidential adviser; Petre Tanasie, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Dimitrie Stanescu, Romania's charge d'affaires a.i. to Mauritania.

For Mauritania: Lieutenant Colonel Anne Amadou Babaly, member of the MCNS and minister of industry and trade; Major Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the foreign affairs; Captain Mohamed Lemine Ould N'Diayane, member of the MCNS and deputy minister of fisheries and maritime economy; Ahmed Ould Zain, minister of planning and territorial development; Mohamed Abderrahmane Ould Saibott, director of the president's chancery; Yehdhih Ould Sidya Ahmed, Mauritania's ambassador to Romania; Mohamed Lemine Chebih Ould Melainine, presidential adviser; Dah Ould Abdi, press counselor at the presidential chancery; Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Mohamed Val, ambassador, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Thiam Abdoul, director at the Ministry of Industry and Mines; Kamel Mejid, counselor at the Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy.

I. Upon examining the current stage of bilateral relations, the two heads of state expressed complete satisfaction with the positive evolution of the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between Romania and Mauritania in political, economic, and cultural areas.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the MCNS and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania highlighted the particular importance of economic relations as decisive factors for expanding and developing the lasting bilateral cooperation in accordance with their people's aspirations.

The two presidents believe that their countries' economies, which are complementary and have important development objectives, provide opportunities for expanding economic exchanges and for carrying out projects of major importance for Mauritania's socio-economic development, particularly in the areas of fishing, hydraulics, agriculture, food industry, mining, construction, transportation, telecommunications, and so forth. Bilateral cooperation will be implemented in the form of mutually advantageous projects and joint Romanian-Mauritanian companies.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala will instruct the competent bodies to implement appropriate measures designed to promote and intensify bilateral commerical exchanges. For that purpose and in order to open up broader prospects for bilateral cooperation, the sides signed a Framework Program on developing economic and technical cooperation and commercial exchanges between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania which spells out objectives' and specific means of action. The two heads of state agreed to convene a session of the joint Romanian-Mauritanian commission for economic and technical cooperation in the first half of 1984.

The two heads of state also highlighted the importance of bilateral ties in the areas of education, science, culture, and information, and expressed their desire to expand them even more in the future.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, president of the MCNS and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, expressed their conviction that consolidating general bilateral relations is in keeping with the interests of the two countries and peoples, of intensifying cooperation among the developing countries, and of promoting peace, understanding, and cooperation among all the states.

II. Upon discussing the international situation, President Nicolaw Ceausescu and President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala noted with satisfaction and a great convergence of views concerning current developments and the measures required to safeguard peace and security and to secure the indispensable conditions in which peoples can develop freely, in keeping with their legitimate aspirations.

The two heads of state devoted great attention to the particularly serious international economic situation and stressed that world peace and security are closely linked to development problems.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala expressed great concern about the deepening gaps between rich and developing countries and about lack of progress toward a more just world economic order.

The two heads of state stressed the need to strengthen the solidarity and unity of action of developing countries with a view to establishing a new world economic order. For that purpose they recommended a summit conference of developing countries to devise solutions to the grave problems confronting those countries as a result of the international economic crisis, which cannot be overcome without changing the current economic system and eliminating underdevelopment.

Cooperation among developing countries is also aimed at a genuine dialogue and real cooperation with the developing countries within the framework of global negotiations and through a UN mechanism open to all member states which should examine international economic problems, problems resulting from protectionism and discrimination, and deterioration in the ratio between the price of raw materials and that of industrial products, the growing foreign debts of the developing countries, and attempts to prevent the latter's access to modern technology.

The two presidents expressed profound concern over the current grave tension in international relations which affects international understanding and security, over the arms race, which engenders a great threat to peace, over the use and threat of force in interstate relations, over attempts to interfere and intervene in the internal affairs of other states, and over the proliferation of hotbeds of conflict in the world.

In view of this situation, the two heads of state expressed the belief that all states must resolutely and responsibly come out in support of the cause of international peace and security, and must immediately proceed to appropriate measures capable of ensuring detente, understanding, and a greater international cooperation.

The Romanian and Mauritanian presidents reaffirmed their conviction that peace, security, and progress can and must be ensured only on the basis of strict respect in interstate relations for the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, renunciation of the use and threat of force, peaceful settlement of international conflicts, and respect for each people's right to freely choose their path of socioeconomic development.

The two heads of state advocated halting the arms race and proceeding to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. Along this line, they stressed the need to halt the deployment of new intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe, and to remove and scrap the existing missiles.

The two presidents expressed the desire of their countries and peoples to resolutely work together with the other peace-loving states of the world to prevent war and achieve disarmament, thus securing the supreme right of peoples to life, freedom, and peace.

Highlighting the close link between disarmament and development, the two heads of state stressed the favorable consequences that would result from halting the arms race and cutting down military spending and thus from freeing important financial and human resources and utilizing them to improve the world economy and to solve the problems confronting the developing countries.

Examining the situation in Africa, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala praised the progress and free and independent development of African nations. They advocated respect for the African peoples' right to self-determination, independence, and to fulfilling their legitimate aspirations.

The two heads of state stressed the importance of the OAU in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

They expressed support for the efforts made by the organization to devise political solutions to conflicts, through dialogue and negotiations.

The two presidents spoke out for a political solution to the problem of the Western Sahara, a solution based on the UN and OAU resolutions, including the resolution adopted at the 19th OAU summit meeting.

The two presidents spoke out for immediately implementing Security Council Resolution 435 concerning Namibia's independence and against South Africa's maneuvers designed to delay its implementation. They also reasserted their support for the just struggle of the Namibian people led by the South-West Africa People's Organization.

The two heads of state also advocated immediate implementation of the social and democratic rights of the majority population of South Africa subjected to apartheid. South Africa must cease its aggressive actions against its independent neighbors, for whom the two presidents pledged their support.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala reasserted their countries' support for the principle of settling all interstate conflicts solely through peaceful means and in keeping with the supreme interests of peoples and of international peace and security; this definitely excludes the use and threat of force and armed actions and conflicts. They believe that this is the only basis on which conflicts in the Middle East, Africa, and other parts of the world can be solved.

Referring to the Middle East, the two presidents expressed profound concern about the growing tension and reaffirmed their position in favor of a comprehensive, just, and lasting solution in the area. The two heads of state reasserted their conviction that such a solution must feature recognition of and respect for the national and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to independent statehood.

Stressing the enormous losses of human lives and material damage caused by the continuing war between Iraq and Iran, the two presidents spoke out for immediately ceasing hostilities and beginning negotiations designed to find a peaceful settlement to the conflict.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala reaffirmed their full support for the United Nations, which constitutes the most appropriate forum for multilateral negotiations and for debating and solving international problems. The two heads of state believe that steps must be taken to increase the role and efficiency of the organization in consolidating peace, security, development, and cooperation and in peacefully settling interstate conflicts and disputes, and to democratize its structures and activities and adapt it to current international requirements and realities. Along this line, the two heads of state praised the adoption at the United Nations of a declaration on peacefully settling international conflicts, and stressed the importance of establishing there a permanent body of good offices, mediation, and conciliation designed to increase the UN contribution to precluding disputes and peacefully solving the existing ones.

The two presidents reasserted their conviction that all the states, regardless of size, sociopolitical system, and economic and military potential must actively and equally participate in solving problems of general interest. They believe that the small and medium-sized countries, developing, and nonaligned countries must play a more considerable role in debating and solving current international problems. Along this line, they emphasized the importance of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism, for peace, security, and national independence, for halting the arms race and bringing about disarmament, and for establishing a new world economic order.

The Romanian and Mauritanian presidents decided to intensify their bilateral cooperation in the international arena, at the United Nations and in its specialized institutions, within the "Group of 77" and the Nonaligned Movement, with a view to increasing their contribution to devising just and democratic solutions to the major international problems and promoting peace, security, and cooperation throughout the world.

III. During his visit, Mauritanian President Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala and the members of the Mauritanian delegation visited socioeconomic institutions in Bucharest.

The Mauritanian presidential delegation was received everywhere with warm hospitality, as an expression of the profound feelings of friendship and mutual esteem between the two countries and peoples.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the MCNS and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania expressed complete satisfaction with the latest Romanian-Mauritanian summit meeting, with the talks held, and agreements reached, in the conviction that they will make a new and valuable contribution to developing the relations of friendship and close cooperation between the two countries, in the interests and for the benefit of the Romanian and Mauritanian peoples and of the cause of peace, independent development, progress, and international cooperation. The two heads of state expressed the view that the results of the visit once again confirm the particularly important role of summit meetings for developing bilateral relations.

Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Oul Haydala, president of the MCNS and head of state of the Silamic Republic of Mauritania, expressed thanks to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and to the Romanian people for the special reception and hospitality extended to him as an expression of the close friendship between the two countries.

Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, president of the MCNS and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, invited Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to pay an official friendship visit to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. A date will be set through diplomatic channels.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, president of the MCNS and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania

PRIME MINISTER DASCALESCU PAYS VISIT TO PRC

For PRC reportage on Prime Minister Dascalescu's official visit to the PRC, see the Eastern Europe section of the 21 November China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO INDIA -- By presidential decree, Comrade Nicolae Finantu has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Republic of India, in lieu of Comrade Dumitru Niculescu who has been recalled. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Nov 83 p 5 AU]

BULGARIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER -- Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid a working visit to Romania on 4-5 November. He conducted talks at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with Constantin Oancea, deputy foreign minister, regarding various fields of bilateral cooperation and on other current international issues. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Nov 83 p 5 AU]

BORBA ON KOMMUNIST ARTICLE ON CONTRADICTIONS

AU211802 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Nov 83 p 7

[Permanent correspondent D. Vukcevic report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 17 Nov -- The editorial in the latest issue of KOMMUNIST, the CPSU Central Committee theoretical journal, presents the whole mechanism for "mutual" activities within the Warsaw Pact, CEMA, the system of mutual treaties of friendship, cooperation, aid, and so forth.

The basic message of the editorial is the necessity of rallying the ranks of the countries of the "socialist community," but it did not stop with the statement that "mutual trust" of the parties is the only regulator of the relations among the "fraternal countries." It was, in fact, one of the rare opportunities to speak about the contradictions in the development of the "fraternal countries."

KOMMUNIST notes that the socialist countries differ not only in their natural geographic situation, the level of development, and their economic structure, but also in their methods of solving the tasks of socialist building. It is understandable that the interests of the several countries cannot be equal nor can they be "in all the cases" fully harmonized with the common interests of the "community."

Most probably the motive for this was provided by the latest CEMA session in Prague, at which, as as some earlier occasions, not all the views on the development of the member countries were agreed. In addition, the economic realities and the situation in the world have affected changes in the strategy of "close cooperation" among the 10 countries of the "socialist community." The KOMMUNIST editorial points out that one should reckon with every socialist state striving to achieve in economic cooperation with other countries the best effects in its interest.

The editorial also recalls the preparations made for an economic summit of the "socialist community" countries, which will discuss a new "strategy" of relations, of course under the practical conditions that began to be changed a long time ago by the real relations in the world, of course, with certain reservations. Therefore the basic message is that the ranks must be closed regardless of the contraditions in the building of socialism and the unequal views and national interests of the "community" countries.

BUDGET DEBATE ENCOUNTERS MAJOR DIFFERENCES

LD212332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1601 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Nov (TANJUG) -- The debate on the Federal budget for next year at the session today of the Committee for Finance of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly ended virtually before it hand begun.

Egon Padovan, representative of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], informed the delegates that the draft of the budget, in the form submitted by the FEC, had failed to get the support of the republics and provinces. The difference of opinion are so great that it is virtually certain that the present draft will undergo changes which could be substantial. What is fact is at stake ?

According to Egon Padova, after several versions of the Federal Budget the FEC submitted to the Assembly the present version which does proceed from the plan forcasts for next year.

In other words, the evaluations on increased national income, of social product and of price trends, and of inflation too, were not taken into consideration. It was decided instead that the expenditure in the first quarter of next year shall be at the level which obtained during the last quarter this year. In mid-1984 the budget should be rebalanced and expenditure will be coordinated with revenue. In so doing an attempt was made to avoid the present practice of forming the budget in keeping with the plans and legal rights of the users which entails an accumulation of unmet debts. These debts now amount to about 110 billion dinars. According to Padovan this orientation is quite in keeping with the requirements of the stabilization program not to spend more than has been earned.

Had the budget this year been worked out the same way as in the past, it would be 49 percent up on the budget for this year. According to the present FEC proposal the budget should go up by a mere 18.9 percent. The method of financing the underdeveloped republics and the province of Kosovo is also changed. Instead of these resources being brought into line with the social product they will follow expenditure which next year is restricted by law to 18 percent growth.

Resources have been envisaged for ex-servicemen invalidity welfare which represent an advance payment in relation to personal income as of 1 July this year. The rebalanced budget will bring this money into line with the state of wages as of 1 January next year.

What this boils down to is that the FEC has in a way proposed a review of the rights of the users of the federal budget. Even before the assembly debate the republics and the provinces did not agree with it and at the meeting in the FEC tomorrow the representatives of all federal units will again try to find a common language.

If they do not manage to do so the FEC will have to change the present anti-inflationary draft budget and devise another one. In the view of the representatives of the federal government this is what is most likely to happen.

DIZDAREVIC REPORTS ON VISIT, TALKS IN IRAN

AU180932 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Nov 83 p 6

[Vitomir Krstanovic report]

[Text] "The visit to the friendly Islamic Republic of Iran was made as an expression of the desire and readiness of our government and leadership to continue to develop our bilateral cooperation in all spheres, to exchange views on the situation in the world and especially in the Near and Middle East regions, and to examine the ways and possibilities for implementing the decisions of the Seventh Conference of Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi," Nijaz Dizdarevic, president of the Federal Social Council for International Relations, who visited Iran last week and delivered a message from the president of the SFRY Presidency to the Iranian leadership, said in his interview for BORBA.

"The invitation for the visit was made on behalf of the Iranian Government by Velayati, minister of foreign affairs, during his visit to Yugoslavia and was then repeated by him during our meeting in Geneva," Dizdarevic further said. "For some time now, both we and the Iranian leadership have felt the need to hold such a poltiical dialogue. In view of the fact that two independent and nonaligned countries are involved in this connection, such talks are necessary to promote a better mutual acquaintance, strengthen mutual confidence, and eliminate any possibile disagreements and obstacles on the road of further development of a comprehensive long-term cooperation of which solid foundations exist."

Wider Importance

"Since the victory of the Iranian Islamic revolution, that is, in the last 4 years, Yugoslavia and Iran have achieved a strong development of their relations and cooperation in the economic and political fields. The progress made so far makes further steps possible as well as an expansion of this cooperation to other spheres. Both countries are allegiant to independence, to the principle of noninterference, and to cooperation on the basis of mutual interests. Such relations and cooperation have a wider importance, especially for the Nonaligned Movement and for the implementation of its decisions in the spirit of devotion to the movement's original principles and goals. Both sides have positively appraised the past results of this cooperation."

Answering a question about the possible results of the visit for our comprehensive political and economic relations, Nijaz Dizdarevic said, among other things:

"I want to point out that the most important fact is that we had an open dialogue on all questions we discussed. The atmosphere of the talks was such that we were also able to discuss differences. The principle that differences need not be an obstacle to cooperation was strongly confirmed. The open discussion contributed to clearing the ground for even wider cooperation, mutual respect, and better mutual acquaintance. This is particularly important because, in the recent months prior to our visit and especially immediately on the eve of the visit, a certain cooling occurred in our relations. Without entering into the reasons for this, I want to point out that intensive contacts made in good time could contribute to eliminating the disagreements that had begun to accumulate.

"An agreement was reached about further steps in our cooperation. The invitation from the president of the Federal Executive Council to Prime Minister Musavi-Khamene'i to visit Yugoslavia was accepted with pleasure. This will raise our political cooperation to a higher level and, I am convinced, will represent a great encouragement to future efforts for our comprehensive cooperation. The oral message from Comrade Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, to President Khamene'i, which I conveyed to Prime Minister Musavi-Khamene'i, was accepted with attention and will be studied. We hope that Namazi, minister of economy and finance, will visit Yugoslavia in the near future and that visit, too, will be of great importance for economic cooperation. During the talks on that occasion it will be possible to transform the invitation of Prime Minister Musavi-Khamene'i to our economy to participate in carrying out in concrete steps Iran's 5-year development plan."

Concret Proposals

Our economic representatives and our embassy in Iran have already made considerable progress in the study of this plan and are now preparing concrete proposals on the basis of our economy's possibilities; in this respect it is important to ensure at home in our country the necessary integration and joint actions in the spirit of the long-term stabilization program. There is no doubt that the SFRY wishes and has the capabilities to significantly participate in carrying out Iran's development plan, which reflects that country's desire for as rapid development as possible in all fields. It was also agreed to make preparations to conclude an agreement on cultural and scientific-technical cooperation, Dizdarevic stressed, and then added:

"We also renewed the talks Comrade Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Velayati, Iranian minister of foreign affairs, held last year concerning the possibility of the information media of the two countries contributing to a better mutual acquaintance and further development of relations -- naturally taking into account the specific positions of the information media in our two countries.

"It is my duty to say that anything that may create the impression of a biased approach, especially in reports on the Iraqi-Iranian war, is contrary to our principled view that we work for peace and for ending the war, that we do not wish to support the continuation of the war and to take sides, and harms not only our bilateral relations with Iran and Iraq but also the efforts of nonaligned countries and all peace-loving forces to end that war," Nijaz Dizdarevic said. "I emphasize that I expressed our readiness on behalf of our country to continue to adhere to this principle and that, as far as our side is concerned, that effort has been apparent until now -- an effort which we will continue -- but I requested that the Iranian side, too, do the same, especially in view of occasionally extremely negative items from some Iranian newspapers in the recent period."

Critical Stage

"It goes without saying that a major part of the visit was devoted to talks on the situation in the region and especially the Iraqi-Iranian war," Nijaz Dizdarevic said in reply to the next question, "particularly in view of the fact that, on the eve and during the visit, that war entered a critical stage demanding even greater sacrifices in human life and causing even greater material damages on one hand, and indicating the danger of spreading further to the Gulf region with unforeseeable consequences for the warring sides, an even greater penetration of big powers into the region, and a threat to world peace, on the other. Of course, we stated the view our country has held since the beginning of the war: We strive with both warring sides and in all our activities for ending the war as quickly as possible, for the withdrawal of troops from all territories captured in the war, and for peaceful talks on disputed issues, including the issues resulting from the war (responsibility for war, compensation, and so forth). We also called attention to the appeal of the Seventh Summit Meeting of Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi and the authority which the summit gave to Indira Gandhi, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, to work toward ending the war and eliminating the dangers inherent in its continuation. Just as it has done until now, Yugoslavia will actively participate in these efforts," Dizdarevic pointed out.

"The Iranian side stated its views and we have conveyed them to our leadership. We do not wish to put ourselves in the position of judge. This does not imply that we are adopting a neutral position, but instead express our aspiration to work for peace and to preserve our relations with both warring countries, both of which are friendly to us and nonaligned. This aspiration is not easy under the conditions of a continued war, and we are adhering to the principle of developing our relations with one country without harming our relations with the other country," Nijaz Dizdarevic, president of the Federal Social Council for International Relations, said in conclusion.

ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD211124 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2125 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Nov (TANJUG) -- A delegation of Socialist Ethiopia, led by Hadis Tedla, member of the permanent Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and deputy chairman of the Central Planning Council, arrived in Belgrade this evening on a return visit. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Luka Reljic, chairman of the Yugoslav part of the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation with Socialist Ethiopia. Assefa Wolde, the Ethiopian ambassador to Belgrade, was also at the welcoming ceremony. During the visit, talks held in July this year in Addis Ababa on the promotion of long-term bilateral economic cooperation, particularly in the sphere of agriculture, energy and industry, will be resumed. The forthcoming talks are expected to make a significant contribution to the further development of the traditional friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries.

LEADER GREETS LEBANESE PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

LD0220018 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1340 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, November 21 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia extends full support to the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon and to all efforts towards the renewal of unity and creation of countries for stable peace in this nonaligned country. The above is said in a telegramme sent today (Monday) by President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Mika Spiljak to President of Lebanon Amin al-Jummayil on the occasion of the national holiday of Lebanon.

SRZENTIC MEETS WITH UKRAINIAN DELEGATION

LD191339 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1853 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Nov (TANJUG) -- Vojo Srzentic, president of the SFRY Assembly, this evening received a Ukraine SSR Supreme Soviet delegation, which is visiting at the invitation of the Croat Assembly. The delegation is headed by Aleksey Vatchenko, member of the Ukraine SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. In a frank and cordial conversation, both sides expressed their readiness for further expanding cooperation between the two countries in many spheres on jointly accepted principles which have been fully confirmed.

The president of the Yugoslav Assembly briefed the guests from the Ukraine on non-aligned Yugoslavia's standpoints and activities in connection with the topical international situation, the deterioration of which is causing great anxiety to Yugoslavia's working people and citizens. In this context, Srzentic also spoke about the SFRY Assembly's foreign policy activities. Taking part in the conversation were Aslan Fazliju, president of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber, Niko Mihaljevic, vice-president of the Croat Assembly, Dusan Vejnovic, chairman of the Croat Assembly commission for international relations, and Nikolay Rodinov, USSR ambassador in the SFRY.

DAILY DISCUSSES ZHIVKOV-PAPANDREOU TALKS

AU181815 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 15 Nov 83 p 4

[Permanent correspondent Dusko Malevski report]

[Text] Sofia, 14 Nov -- If one judges by the mood of Chairman Zhivkov and Prime Minister Papandreou when they faced the press at the Arbanasi residence at Veliko Turnovo and by their numerous reciprocal compliments, it can be concluded that the two are completely satisfied. According to some assessments, this satisfaction arises not only from their present talks but also from the overall state of Bulgarian-Greek relations.

While the most skeptical observers in the Bulgarian capital are still trying to find the "true" reason for this unexpected and unofficial visit by Papandreou to Bulgaria (it was Papandreou's turn to be the host), the others are occupied with analyzing what has been said and achieved.

Denuclearized Balkans -- an Example for Others

One noted the striving of the two statesmen to assess the development of relations between their countries as an event of historic significance which positively affects relations in the Balkans. In this respect the most pedantic ones will note Zhivkov's words in his toast when he said that "the friendship between our peoples and countries is not to the detriment but, on the contrary, to the benefit of security and cooperation in the "Balkans," and even more what he said about Bulgarian-Greek relations not being "directed against any Balkan country..."

Obvious resolve, determination and desire for success were manifested as regards the question of turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons. This was particularly pronounced at the press conference at which Zhivkov and Papandreou, replying to numerous questions, could not retain the protocol reserve that characterizes official statements. The Athens meeting of the Balkan experts, which is to prepare a summit meeting on denuclearization of the Balkan region, has met -- according to the assessment of the Greek prime minister -- with the support of all but Albania, and the summit will certainly be held in January or in February at the latest. Differences exist, but they are small. To the constantly present question of how Bulgaria and Greece, as members of military pacts, will be able to maintain a denuclearized status, the two replied with interesting explanations.

Papandreou was categorical: There is no official agreement between the United States and Greece about nuclear weapons, but such weapons are nevertheless present on Greek territory. "We are making it known that we will remove them, but we want to do it within a Balkan framework." In this way it will have a wider significance and will also constitute aid to the Palme initiative in Scandinavia as well as to those making proposals for Central Europe.

Brezhenv's Agreement

Zhivkov attracted the attention of his audience of journalists when he said that during the Crimean talks former Soviet Chairman Brezhnev agreed to the denuclearization of the Balkans, and that this was also mentioned in the communique. This means that the USSR will not deploy nuclear weapons in Bulgaria or take any other steps which would be contrary to the agreement on a denuclearized Balkans. Regarding bilateral relations between the two countries, mutual satisfaction was stressed to such an extent that the impression was created that there are no differences and obstacles. As something new, to some extent, one may mention the readiness expressed for coordinating efforts to participate in third markets.

JOINT ECONOMIC SESSION WITH BULGARIA ENDS

AU182108 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 18 (BTA corr) -- The 19th session of the Joint Economic and Techno-Scientific Committee of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia ended here.

It was emphasized at the talk between the delegations of the Bulgarian and Yugoslav side of the joint committee, led respectively by Mr Belcho Belchev, minister of finances, and Mr Milorad Stanojevic, chairman of the Federal Agriculture Committee, that the possibilities for economic cooperation between the two countries were far greater than so far achieved. The mutual interest and desire as well as the possibilities of the economies of the two neighbouring countries are real premises for its further development. Stress was laid on the need to further proceed on the road of creating facilitations and stimulate to industrial cooperation and specialization, for greater planning and balancing of reciprocal deliveries on a broader basis beyond the framework of the individual enterprises. This evening the heads of the Bulgarian and Yugoslav part of the joint committee Mr Belcho Belchev and Mr Milorad Stanojevic signed a protocol on the session's work.

SKOPJE DAILY REVIEWS BULGARIAN PRESS ON SFRY

AU191655 [Editorial Report] Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian on 13 November on page 4 carries an 800-word report from Sofia by permanent correspondent Dusko Malevski reviewing Bulgarian press reports and articles on Yugoslavia.

The volume of these reports and articles, Malevski says, is such that a statistician would have an easy job counting them and classifying them according to topics and time periods. Regarding the nature of reports and articles, "it can be noted that priority is given to the protocol registration" of events in or connected with Yugoslavia. The press carries "very few analytical articles," Malevski reports. For instance, the Bulgarian press reports on the present economic situation in Yugoslavia mainly by "providing information on various price increases and shortages of individual commodities." It cites precise percentage figures on price increases but fails to provide complete information which would enable the Bulgarian readers to compare Yugoslav prices with Bulgarian prices. Thus, it has reported that gasoline prices in Yugoslavia have increased by 28 percent but failed to add that the new gasoline price is 68 dinars per liter "simply because a liter of the same gasoline (but with lower octane count) costs in Bulgaria one lev, that is, 142.85 dinars according to the official exchange rate for November," Malevski comments. Now and then, the press does carry more extensive reports on Yugoslavia's economic situation mainly by reporting on various meetings of the highest Yugoslav party and state organs, "emphasizing in this connection differences in the approaches to certain problems as well as the numerous criticisms of failures to implement the adopted conclusions." It is in this way that the "Bulgarian reader is able to gain an insight into the breadth of public debates in Yugoslavia, the debates in which there are no prohibited topics," Malevski pointed out. "At the same time, the reporting on the developed international activity, which is a long-term characteristic of our country is kept to a minimum and is strictly of a protocol type." Various visits by foreign statesmen are either ignored or reported in the briefest possible form. "Yugoslavia's activities in the forums of nonaligned countries or in the world organization are not reported."

Malevski further notes that reports from or on Macedonia are few. During the past month, RABOTNICHESKO DELO carried three news reports concerning Macedonia: An article by its correspondent on the natural beauties of Ohrid and the exhibition of Ohrid icons in which "there was no trace of anything Macedonian or the SR of Macedonia." The same newspaper concluded its report on the visit of the Skopje trade union delegation to Blagoevgrad by "emphasizing that the delegation was able to become acquainted 'with the successes of the working people in the accelerated economic and cultural development of the Pirin region.'" The third item carried by RABOTNICHESKO DELO that was connected with Macedonia was a news item on the sentencing of three soccer players for their failure to pay their income tax, Malevski concludes his review of the Bulgarian press reports and articles on Yugoslavia.

BULGARIA'S 'NEW ECONOMIC MECHANISM' REVIEWED

AU170835 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 9 Nov 83 p 5

[Permanent correspondent Dusko Malevski report]

[Excerpts] Sofia, November -- The new economic mechanism in the Bulgarian economy, now at the stage of tests and retests, appraisals and reappraisals, will inevitably have to come to grips with the need to fulfill the planned tasks. The modification of some other components on which the fulfillment of these tasks ultimately depends is being discussed ever more widely. Production discipline, mutual responsibility in joint production operations, work discipline and, above all, control are the main topics of economic and political factors at this time.

Mutual Dependence of Quality

Control has been and continues to be one of the basic elements and levers in the organization of production. The role of control is determined with a view to the degree of centralization and the participation of the administrative factor in economic operations.

The importance of control has increased in industrial production where the slogan of improving the quality is now current. The new machanism will introduce certain changes in this field and duplication will be avoided by including the state controllers, paid out of the state budget, in enterprises. This move should undoubtedly facilitate work and prove its advantages but, at the same time, it carries with it the latent danger that the economic leaders will temper with the evaluation of the quality of products.

There are numerous views and suggestions about the ways of including control in the production process but the most frequently expressed view is that the same directions should apply both to producers and to controllers, that is, that the earnings of both should depend on the quality of the products delivered.

It is also proposed, with a view of achieving significant improvement that controlers should not wait to look for mistakes and defects in finished products but should decisively involve themselves in the production process of technological operations. If they inform the appropriate economic leaders in good time, then it will be possible to take the necessary measures to eliminate the causes for low quality products. In view of the sensitive position of chiefs of the technical and quality control departments, it is proposed that they cannot be dismissed or punished without a written consent from higher organs and that their selection and appointment must be made on the basis of open contest.

Views have been also expressed that the control specialists in enterprises should be given a higher remuneration step than workers and that the control cadres should pass through the appropriate specialization training centers prior to their appointments.

At the same time, it is pointed out that a correct evaluation of product quality requires modern control and measuring instruments. But there is a shortage of such instruments, especially in the machine building and electrical industries. One of the main reasons for this shortage is the fact that enterprises are short of foreign exchange and find it very difficult to acquire the necessary technical control equipment.

The initiative of the party organ RABOTNICHESKO DELO to start a wide discussion with its permanent column entitled "Control -- Help or Hindrance" shows how great an importance is attached to control.

The orientation is clear: The control organs should not stand as a body outside the economy but should be responsible together with economic leaders for the quality of production. It is in this way that the interests of producers, controllers, and consumers would be harmonized.

DAILY COMMENTS ON ALBANIAN LEADER HOXHA'S RULE

AU201900 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 12 Nov 83 Weekly Supplement p 15

[Milan Bekic commentary: "A Gory Feast in Tirana"]

[Excerpts] The latest news from Tirana has once again shocked the world, but also explains the background to Enver Hoxha's regular, violent attacks against the Non-aligned Movement, American imperialism, "social hegemonism," and revisionism of all kinds. Of course, Yugoslavia is also a traget of these attacks as (according to Hoxha) a "chessboard on which the great powers play a dangerous game that will inevitably end in checkmate." This was at the beginning of October, when the "recluse from the south Balkans" spoke in public again after a long absence and alleged sickness. He spoke before the people "closest to him" on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

What is the background to this and what does Hoxha want? What is involved now? Wider international maneuvers or the usual domestic purges he has been undertaking since he came to head the AWP 40 years ago?

These were the main and inevitable questions (also in VJESNIK on 6 October 83) of those people who follow Albanian events.

The New Slaughter

Officially unconfirmed, but sufficiently reliable reports from Tirana say: For his 75th birthday, too, Enver Hoxha gave a new gory feast unprecedented in the modern and civilized world. News from Salonika (partly confirmed recently by the Albanian Embassy in Vienna) says that the dictator had the people from until recently his first team executed in Tirana around the end of September.

It was stated that the following were shot down on his personal orders: Kadri Hazbiu, minister of people's defense and member of the AWP Central Committee Politburo; Fecor Shehu, minister of internal affairs; General Vasil Laci, former chief of staff of the Albanian Army; Llambi Zicishti, minister of health; and Llambi Petrioti, commander of the state security of Vlora. The following have been sentenced to 25-years hard labor (life sentence, if Hoxha lives long enough): Fiqret Shehu, wife of former Albanian premier Mehmet Shehu and member of the AWP Central Committee; Nesti Nase, minister of foreign affairs and also member of the AWP Central Committee; and Mihallaq Zicishti, mayor of Durres. Two sons of Premier Shehu -- about whom it was anounced after the gunfight at the AWP Politburo that he had "committed suicide" on 17 December 1981 (he was killed by Hoxha's people, of course) -- have been sentenced to 17 and 20 years in prison. According to another version -- also still unconfirmed -- one of them was sentenced to death.

Mysterious Plenum

The Salonika MAKEDONIA paper writes (and world press agencies are busily humming about it, too) that the fate of at least 20 Albanian state and political officials who disappeared from the scene this and last year is not known. Among them are the replaced ministers of construction, communal economy, and domestic trade: respectively Rahman Hanku, Rrapo Dervishi, and Viktor Nushi. It is not known where and how Javer Malo, president of the Albanian Committee for Cultural Connections with Foreign Countries; Andrea Ndreci Plasari, president of the War Veterans' Committee and member of the AWP Central Committee; and Hasan Ali Merka, president of the Central Auditing and Control Commission, have perished, but it is known that what is involved is one of the largest of Hoxha's postwar purges, similar to the one of the 1950's which settled accounts with Koci Xoxe and other comrades.

This one reportedly started after the mysterious death of Premier Mehmed Shehu in December 1981, who was declared by Hoxha (irrespective of the fact that he had been Hoxha's "right hand" in the government and party for years) at the preelection rally in Tirana on 10 November last year to be a "multiple agent and the most dangerous enemy of Albania." Even then he threatened that the rest of "Shehu's criminals will pay with their lives" and be put on public trial. This has come true; heads have been cut off, and the propagandist public trial and "unmasking of ministers-agents and traitors" (according to Hoxha's long-time practice) is still to be expected.

The Albanian public has only a vague feeling about all this, because there is no official mention of the newest wave of settling of accounts. What was announced was only that an AWP Central Committee plenum was held on 20 and 21 September and that it discussed "investment building and problems pertaining to it," but even to the ear of the average Albanian such a formulation was sufficient to indicate that something else had been brewing.

People who have recently emigrated from Tirana to Greece say that Hoxha informed the Central Committee members at that meeting for the first time about the "uncovering of another plot," about the replacing, arresting, and punishing of its main participants.

Europe and the world have long been used to the occasional shocks coming from Tirana, both in domestic affairs and the international arena. First there was the great wartime and postwar friendship with Yugoslavia until the total break in 1948, and then the firm embrace with "great Stalin." The years tht followed were years of the great alliance of the two "true Marxists" (of whom only Hoxha is alive today), until Tirana's total break with Moscow, the final settling of accounts with "social imperialism," and the one-sided (the only one since) renunciation of membership in the Warsaw Pact. Moscow and the allies swallowed that pill with difficulty, but they have failed formally to confirm Albania's break with the Pact. Also, the Albanian-Bulgarian Agreement on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid is still in effect, although formal friendship has long ceased to exist. During those years Albania fell into Beijing's arms and for a whole decade (the same as it is doing now) harshly accused Soviet and all other revisionists, most violently Yugoslavia and the "Titoites", of being the main culprits. By the end of the 1970's Chinese connections had also been broken, and Albania entered the self-imposed isolation which it has maintained to this day. However, it trades a little with both the "revisionists" and the "social imperialists," and it has recently -- after an estrangement of several years -- signed a modest trade agreement with the PRC. Apart from the Western countries, its main economic partners are Bulgaria and in recent years Vietnam, and until recently only Nicaraguan coffee has been sold and drunk in Tirana. Albania's neighbors (including Yugoslavia) are used to taking it as it is, without interfering in its internal affairs and its international position. What Hoxha does is different: The Albanian leadership answers all moves of good will and calls for normalization with well-known accusations and interference in internal affairs, such as in Kosovo (in the case of Yugoslavia) and in Greece; the Athens government warned Tirana about this in its latest protest note on Thursday. Tirana has turned a deaf ear to all appeals and initiatives from Athens and Bucharest, and recent ones from Belgrade proposing that representatives of Balkan countries meet next June and discuss in detail possibilities for long-term economic and other kinds of cooperation.

Hoxha remains consistent in his internal and international insanity.

Of course, it is a matter for Albanians themselves as to how long they are going to put up with this and how long they are going to remain a Balkan enigma. Not so long any more, certainly, because Hoxha's end is nearing, his biological end at least. However, new unknowns may appear in Albania and around it which will be of worry mostly to the Albanian people, their neighbors, and all European countries. Hoxha's self-isolation and his internal settling of accounts (including also his latest gory birthday feast) certainly interest and affect primarily Albanians, who are cut off from the world and who have the sympathy of all peoples. What hapens in Albania and around it when Hoxha departs may affect or bring relief to the Balkans, Europe, and the whole world.

NEW COUNCIL FOR AGRARIAN POLICY FORMED

AU192119 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Nov (TANJUO) -- A Council for Agrarian Policy has been formed in Belgrade at the initiative of the Federal Committee for Agriculture. The main task of the council will be to work out the measures and activities in the agrarian policy sphere determined by the Long-Term Program of Development of Agriculture and the Food Industry for the period to the end of this century.

The unified mechanisms of agrarian policy valid for the entire country as well as a proposal for the foundations of a general land policy in Yugoslavia, the joint foundations of a tax policy in agriculture and food industry, an analysis of the situation in the food market, and a proposal of measures for stabilizing the market should be determined by the end of next year.

At the founding session of the council, Professor Dr Petar Markovic, who headed the subgroup for the preparation of the Long-Term Program of Development of Agriculture and the food Industry of the federal commission, was elected president of the new council

THERMO-ELECTRIC PLANTS AID POWER SUPPLY

LD211641 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1343 GMT 21 Nov 83

[By Branko Andjic]

[Text] Belgrade, November 21 (TANJUG) -- A further worsening in the electric power supply in Yugoslavia has been checked thanks to the smooth operation of all thermo-electric power plants in the country which work virtually without interruption and give a record production.

For example, the Nikola Tesla thermo-electric power plant near Belgrade in the first nine months of this year exceeded the production plan by one billion kwh. Yesterday (Sunday), the first thermo-electric power plant in the Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro was put into operation in Pljevlja. It is a 210 mw power plant which will provide for 60 percent of this republic's total electric power requirements.

The serious problems in the electric power supply in Yugoslavia are due to an extremely low water level recently, the lowest over the past 60 years. This had reduced production in hydro-electric plants, which account for the larger part of Yugoslavia's electric power potential, to one third.

At the same time, industrial production revived while temperatures sharply dropped all over the country, causing electric power consumption to increase between 10 and 15 percent compared to the corresponding period last year. The current electric power consumption in Yugoslavia amounts to some 200 million kwh a day.

Although saving has been adopted as a general orientation of the country the government recently decided to import certain quantities of heavy fuel oil for thermo-electric power plants to help improve the situation. In about ten days the Republic of Croatia will receive around a hundred thousand tons of this oil and another 200 thousand tons are expected to be imported by the end of the year.

Rigorious saving combined with compulsory reductions in electric power supply daily bring some 30 million kwh, and a further 20 million kwh are imported daily.

Solidarity of the consumers and producers of electricity throughout the country is contributing to a stabilization of conditions in electricity supply.

In spite of low temperatures during the past few days, power consumption in the province of Kosovo has decreased leaving considerable quantities of electricity for delivery to the other Yugoslav republics and the province of Vojvodina. In the Republic of Slovenia residents have also succeeded in saving enough electricity so that no compulsory power-cuts were necessary lately. Yesterday Slovenia delivered over seven million kwh of electricity to the other republics and provinces.

ASSEMBLY RECEIVES FINANCE AMENDMENTS, BUDGET

AU181414 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Nov 83 p 3

[J. Kesic report]

[Excerpts] After many announcements and delays, the SFRY Assembly today received the draft of the amendments to the Law on Financing the Federation and the draft budget for the coming year.

All the problems in the financing of the Federation arise from the fact that the entitlements of the budget users are based on the nominal growth of the social product and the national income, but on the other hand, the budget is strictly limited. Precisely for this reason the essence of the amendments to the Law on Financnng the Federation is to avoid the automatic entitlements determining the obligations of the Federation which the budget later cannot fulfill.

Lesser Entitlements of Users

As the main aim of these changes is to reduce spending at the federal level to the proportions of actual revenues and material possibilities of the society, it is inevitable that the entitlements of some budget users will be less than to date. According to the document proposed, the funds for financing the Yugoslav People's Army, which have been apportioned on the basis of an established percentage of the social product, will in the future be determined in keeping with the physical volume of the program of work, building, and equipment of the Yugoslav People's Army and the level of prices, of foreign exchange rates, and personal incomes at the end of the year. The funds for the requirements of the Federation and the supplementary funds for underdeveloped republics and Kosovo will be determined according to the rate of growth of public and common spending.

The amendments to the Law on Financing the Federation further determine the rate of interest which the Federation has to pay to the Yugoslav National Bank in case of borrowing, the allocation of the budget surpluses when the annual accounts are closed, the covering of the budget deficits, and other things.

According to the draft budget, the federal funds in the coming year will amount to 311,235,000,000 dinars, which means an increase of 18.9 percent in comparison with the budget for this year as amended. According to the Federal Executive Council proposal, the largest share of expenditures will be covered by original budget revenue which is to amount to 192.4 billion dinars. The revenue yielded by the basic turnover tax is planned at 120 billion dinars, and that by the customs duties and other import duties at 64.6 billion. The remaining 8 billion dinars will accrue from federal taxes and the revenue of administrative organs. The contribution by the republics and provinces to the federal budget will amount to 118.8 billion dinars.

Among the budget expenditures, the largest item is financing the Yugoslav People's Army: 188.4 billion dinars. These funds, however, will be definitely determined at the end of the year when the amount of the national income, from which the Yugoslav People's Army receives 5.2 percent, will be known. For the time being, the increase in the Army funds amounts to 23.3 percent. The supplementary funds for the underdevelopment republics and Kosovo will amount to 24.8 billion dinars and are to stay at this year's level. It is envisaged that in 1984 they may increase by 18 percent at most, which is the ceiling for public and common spending. For the care of veterans and disabled, 38.7 billion dinars are envisaged, which means a 11.4 percent increase in relation to this year's increased budget.

For pensions of military insured persons, 18.1 billion dinars will be allocated, plus 2.5 billion dinars envisaged to cover part of the debt to the republican and provincial retirement and disability pension communities. The remainder of the debt of some 5 billion dinars should be paid from the federal budget to these communities in the coming 3 years.

Discussion of these two documents is to begin in Assembly bodies next week, and it is foreseen that they will undergo many changes. It is not difficult to foresee that the users of budget funds whose funds are to be cut shortly will be dissatisfied with such proposals by the Federal Executive Council.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTION CHANGES PROPOSED

LD212344 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1845 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, November 21 (TANJUG) -- Under a Yugoslav Federal Government proposal of amendments to the law on foreign-currency transactions, Yugoslav work organizations would be obliged to sell to authorized banks in the country what remains of their foreign-currency earnings after they meet their production needs and obligations toward society. The authorized banks would sell the foreign currency obtained in this way on the integrated Yugoslav foreign-currency market but specifically for the production requirements of work organizations whose participation in the country's exports is inadequate.

The Federal Government is proposing, however, that before the percentage of foreign-currency earnings to be retained by work organizations is decided, another percentage of the overall foreign-currency earnings of work organizations be sold for the needs of the Federation, for filling the country's foreign-currency reserves, for payments of credits taken by the National Bank of Yugoslavia, for the agreed on imports of priority consumer goods and for imports of energy resources. The overall annual amount of the funds required for meeting these specific needs would be set by the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

With a view to stimulating exports to the world market, the Yugoslav Federal Government proposes that Yugoslav work organizations retain also the part of their foreign-currency earnings resulting from higher exports than the average envisaged for the current year. Under the Federal Government proposal, work organizations which have sold foreign currency to the authorized banks would have priority to buy foreign currency on the integrated foreign-currency market when this proves necessary.

Under the proposal, only foreigners and Yugoslavs who have earned foreign currency abroad would be entitled to discounts and other benefits when buying goods for dinars obtained by exchanging foreign currency.

SMOLE ON PROGRESS OF CREDIT NEGOTIATIONS

LD201058 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Geneva, November 9 (TANJUG) -- The representatives of fifteen Western countries, Kuwait, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank have expressed, at their meeting here with a Yugoslav delegation, their readiness to continue crediting Yugoslav's programme for economic stabilization.

Yugoslavia is a solid partner which regularly honours its credit obligations, it was underlined in talks with the Yugoslav delegation here yesterday (Friday).

It is within its programme for economic stabilization that Yugoslavia has been making successes in reducing its current balance-of-payments deficit. It was said, rises in Yugoslav exports to the hard-currency markets are also of importance, it was considered.

In January this year in Berne, the fifteen Western countries, the IMF and the World Bank approved a package of short-term and long-term financial and commodity credits to an overall amount of 1,300 dollars [as received] to Yugoslavia for stimulating Yugoslav exports to the hard-currency markets.

The final approving of financial credits to the overall amount of 180 million dollars as well as of credits for longer-term refinancing of Yugoslavia's obligations due is being brought to an end, Janko Smole, member of the Yugoslav Government and Chief Yugoslav delegate to the Geneva talks, said. Problems have arisen, however, about using a third credit package made up of commodity credits to the amount of 900 million dollars, Smole observed. Still remaining to be terminated are negotiations with five countries about finalizing this kind of credits.

In Smole's evaluation, one of the basic conclusions reached in the Yugoslav delegation's talks with the creditors would be that Yugoslavia should as soon as possible use the approved commodity credits for imports of raw materials and semi-manufactures. [sentence as received] their using one of the basic conditions to reach similar credit arrangements next year with the Berne arrangement participants and commercial banks in the West.

BILIC, MAMULA HOLD TALKS IN BRELA, DALMATIA

LD191438 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1612 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Brela, 18 Nov (TANJUG) -- Difficulties which the whole country faces, particularly town citizens who face saving as a method of behavior, have not yet affected the mentality of the people in Dalmatia where people have apparently still not begun to grasp the need to change their present consumer behavior. This was stated by Jure Bilic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who together with Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, had talks today at Hotel Solin in Brela with representatives of the socioplitical and economic life of Makarska Municipality. Economic trends in Makarska municipality, as the hosts told their guests, can be assessed as favorable despite all the difficulties, thanks primarily to the successful activity of the tourist industry. However, the successful business activity stems more from favorable financial results than from an increase in the number of overnight stays, in particular as regards foreign tourists. This year, the hotel industry and private lodgings on Makarska riviera will reach 4.5 million overnight stays, which is at the same level as last year, but it is important to stress that the number of overnight stays by foreign tourists has dropped as much as 11 percent in 1982.

Taking part in the debate, Adm Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, noted that despite this, in this as in all tourist areas the necessary vigilance should be kept up in order to thwart any attempt by the enemy and to utilize social self-protection in its very inception.

BELGRADE TELEVISION CURTAILS TRANSMISSIONS

LD181200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Nov (TANJUG) -- Due to the power situation, Belgrade TV has decided to reduce daily its TV programing starting on 18 November, by retaining its basic structure.

Until further notice, the morning program on working days will not be transmitted, while the program for schools will be transmitted only in the afternoon at the time when this program is usually repeated. The transmission of test cards before the program actually begins will be reduced to five minutes. Belgrade TV will inform its viewers of any other changes in the usual way, the Belgrade TV statement says.

BRIEFS

MACEDONIAN JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS -- The joint session of all the chambers of the Assembly of the SR of Macedonia on 25 October relieved several people and made several appointments. Olga Naumova, Todor Anastasov, Slave Petrovski, and Genko Andonovski were elected judges of the Supreme Court of Macedonia; Osmani Dzemail and Blagoj Sekulovski were elected judges of the Economic Court of Macedonia; Kosta Kukutanov, Bozil Bozilov, Ljuben Velkov, and Boge Ilievski judges of the District Court of Stip; Milos Simonovski president of the District Economic Court of Skopje, and Janko Uzunov and Gordana Jovanovic its judges; Sotir Prckovski was elected judge of the District Economic Court of Bitola; Milco Antonovski and Atanas Jankovski judges of the District Court of Skoje; and Hristo Karov, Tome Jovanovski, and Blaze Stojanovski judges of the District Court of Bitola. Gligor Serafimovski was appointed deputy district public prosecutor at the District Public Prosecution in Skopje. Ljubomir Bosilkov was relieved of his duties as judge of the Supreme Court of Macedonia because of his retiring; Slavko Mitev as judge of the Economic Court of Macedonia because of his retiring; Pero Cucurski as president of the District Court of Stip because of the expiration of his term of office; and Asen Kletnicki as president of the District Economic Court of Skopje because of the expiration of his term of office. [Excerpts] [Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 26 Oct 83 p 3 AU]

KOSOVO EMPLOYMENT FIGURES -- The Assembly of the Provincial Self-Managing Interest Community for Employment held a meeting at which it was stated that during the January-June period this year 6,620 new workers were employed in Kosovo. Of these, 5,371 were employed in the economic sphere. Only 73 Kosovo workers were employed in other parts of the country, while over 4,000 were employed in Switzerland, Austria, France, and Libya in largely temporary work. An increase in the scale of employment by 5.1 percent is anticipated during next year. [Summary] [Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 7 Nov 83 AU]